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Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVIII NO. 210 BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1940 PRICE: ONE ANNA

INSURE WITH OR REPRESENT
INDIAN MERCANTILE
INSC. CO., LTD.
(Estd. 1907)
For Life, Fire & Accident.
INDIAN MERCANTILE CHAMBERS,
Ballard Estate. BOMBAY, 1.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Signs Of Revolt Against Axis Betrayal?

Protest Demonstrations In Rumania

Peasant Leader, Dr. Maniu To Organise Resistance

BUCHAREST, Sept. 1.

Throughout Transylvania, the tide of anger at what is regarded as the treachery of the Axis is said to be assuming serious proportions and the first signs of a revolt against "The Betrayal" are already evident. It is reported from Cluj that a large crowd attacked and badly damaged a Hungarian theatre.

The Peasant leader, M. Maniu, has telegraphed Hitler and Mussolini his repudiation of the Rumanian Government's submission to the Vienna Award of Transylvania to Hungary, stating that the Award "creates in Eastern Europe a hot-bed of trouble which will be a permanent source of disruption," adding "I beg Your Excellency to please cancel this Award."

Dr. Maniu is leaving for Cluj, and he is credited in some quarters with the intention of organising resistance there.

Rumanian Army Falling Back

The Rumanian army is now falling back throughout north Transylvania. Uncertainty and tension reigns throughout the country and the public is only just beginning to realise the severity of the "Vienna Operation."

Trains are reaching the capital with a pitiful freight of refugees ejected from their homes, which a few days ago their men had sworn to defend until death against the Hungarians.

Protest Demonstrations

Protest demonstrations are already being organised. In Bucharest last night a great crowd gathered outside the University. The Hungarian, Italian and German Legations are strongly guarded against attack and strong squads of police are guarding the streets.

All musical and sporting events throughout Rumania scheduled for to-day have been cancelled and the beginning of the school year postponed for a month.—Reuter.

tion of the Axis as Rumania found herself at the moment absolutely isolated among enemies. The whole system on which the foreign policy of democracy was founded has collapsed throughout Europe.

In these circumstances, the only reasonable attitude was to embrace the policy of the Axis and accept all consequences which arose from the new state of affairs.

Our losses are once again very painful but the guarantees given in exchange have a vital significance for the existence of the Rumanian State at a time when so many other States are disappearing. Thanks to this guarantee, Rumania will be able to resume her normal life and proceed on immediate demobilisation.

Gloom In Bucharest

A deep gloom prevails in Bucharest.

The Rumanian News Agency's authorised account of the Vienna meeting stresses that Rumania's decision taken under the threat of war with her neighbours. Quick reply was needed because "Von Ribbentrop and Count Ciano had only two days available for the Vienna talks."

A wave of disgust at what is regarded as the Axis' treachery is sweeping over the people in Bucharest and the feeling in Transylvania is believed to be even more violent though it is impossible at present accurately to gauge the situation in the ceded areas since telephonic communication has been cut off.—Reuter.

"ONLY CHOICE FOR RUMANIA"

Crown Council Forced To Accept Arbitration

BUCHAREST, Sept. 1.

The Foreign Minister, M. Manoilescu, broadcasting to the nation, declared that Germany would take immediate military action if Rumania were attacked.

He said the Axis guarantee was an event of European importance: It was comprehensive and without reservation.

CROWN COUNCIL DECISION.

"The decision of the Crown Council to accept the arbitration of the Axis' powers in the Rumano-Hungarian negotiations was taken in exceptionally difficult circumstances," says an authoritative statement issued here.

"The Vienna Conference took place in such circumstances that Rumania had to choose between saving the political existence of the State and the possibility of its disappearance.

The acceptance of the arbitration which left the settlement of differences between Rumania and Hungary completely to the Axis, offered Rumania in compensation, on the part of Germany and Italy, absolute guarantee of her frontiers with regard to all neighbours.

"Most Favourable Course"

The statement continues, "The Crown Council examined all possibilities and arrived at the conclusion that the most favourable course was to accept the arbitra-

DRAWING NEW FRONTIER LINE

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The mixed Rumanian-Hungarian Commission is due to meet this afternoon to draw the new frontier line and arranges the handing over of the ceded territory to Hungary.—Reuter.

AIRCRAFT FACTORIES BOMBED

Focke-wulf Plant Lies In Ruins

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Further details concerning R. A. F. raids over Germany are supplied by "The Evening News" Air correspondent who writes:

The Aircraft works already dealt with include Junkers at Dessau and Bernburg, Dorniers at Wenzeldorf and Wismar, Fieselers at Kassel, Messerschmitts at Gotha and Augsburg and Focke-wulf at Bremen. Six long night raids reduced the Wismar factories to a shell and then completed the destruction of the Focke-wulf plant.

GOERING'S SCHEME UPSET.

It can now be revealed that the Bremen raids have upset one of Goering's schemes. The Focke-wulf works had just gone into production with a "F. W." fighter designed as a match for our hurricanes and spitfires and expected to develop 400 M.P.H. The Focke-wulf factory, with its elaborate machine tools and jigs which he saw being installed last summer, now lies in ruins. Its 11,000 skilled workers must find other jobs.

AIR RAID ALARM IN BERLIN.

The official News Agency reports an air-raid alarm last night lasting from 00|04 till 01|40.—Reuter.



When a Feller Needs a Friend (John Collins in "The Gazette", Montreal).

CHURCHILL REVEALS

British Airmen Come Back With Bombs

NAZI RAIDERS' WANTONNESS | SELF-POISE OF R.A.F. PILOTS

Air Command Is Being Wrested From Nazi Criminals, Says Br. Premier

LONDON, Sept. 1.

In a congratulatory message to the R.A.F. Bomber Command, Mr. Churchill contrasts the behaviour of the British and German bombers and discloses that nearly a thousand houses and shops were wrecked in Ramsgate.

NAZI WANTONNESS

The message states: "The fact that in the first of the operations in Berlin area last Sunday week a great majority of British pilots brought their bombs home rather than lose them under weather conditions which made it difficult to hit precise military objectives as prescribed in their orders, shows the high standard of poise and self-restraint preserved by R.A.F. in performance of their dangerous duties. This is in marked contrast with the wanton cruelty of the German fliers who, for example, vented their spite upon the defenceless watering place and town of Ramsgate, in which nearly a thousand dwellings and shops, mostly of a modest character, have been wrecked.

TRIBUTE TO R.A.F.

"It is very satisfactory that so many tons of British bombs have been discharged with such precision in difficult conditions and at such great distances, and that so many important military objectives in Germany and Italy have been so sharply smitten. All this is another sign and proof that command of the air is being gradually and painfully, but remorselessly wrested from the Nazi criminals who hoped, by this means, to terrorize and dominate European civilisation.—Reuter.

"TIDE BEGINNING TO TURN"

Amery On Where Hitler Stands To-day

LONDON, August 31.

Mr. Amery broadcasting in the B. B. C. German news service said: "For us the war is only just beginning. Hitler may stand to-day where Napoleon stood after Jena and Austerlitz. The same increasing moral resistance from those he has conquered, the same need to break the English blockade, the same inability to go back on his career of aggression—they will break him as they broke Napoleon, but much sooner.

The tide is beginning to turn already. The much heralded invasion and conquest of England is beginning to peter out in a series of inconclusive air raids each of which proves the superiority of our air force in quality and brings nearer the day when we shall enjoy superiority in numbers and strike home at Germany more effectively than we have done so far. When that day came, all the positions Hitler has captured in order to be nearer to strike at us, will make it easier for us to strike his forces and resources on which he depends.—B. O. W.

Equatorial Africa Joins de Gaulle

LONDON, September 1

It is officially announced that the whole of the free French forces in Equatorial Africa have joined Gen. de Gaulle.

Governor Gabbon Nassoni has placed himself under the flag of free France with all civil and military authorities in the colony.—Reuter.

TEHERAN:—The Majless ratified the Budget of the Ministry of Roads and Communications for the consruction of railways (863 million rails) and roads 120 million.—Reuter.

JAWAHAR SAYS:

Britain Has Opened Straight Path For India

Imperialism Won't Part With Power: India Will Co-operate As Equal

"We want freedom. We have laboured for it long. It is now near at hand. Let us be ready. Let us have the courage to grasp it with both hands and hold it forever."

With these words Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru exhorted a mammoth meeting held at Chowpatty on Sunday evening, to prepare for the coming struggle.

NO FIGHT AGAINST BR. PEOPLE

Striking a note of warning Pandit Nehru said:—"I am asking you to fight British Imperialism; but there is deep pity in my heart for the fate that has befallen the British people. Let us not confuse British imperialism in India with the British people. We are fighting against British imperialism but let us not commit the mistake of hating the British people."

NO JAPANESE INVASION OF INDO-CHINA

Tokio Hopes Of Valuable Concessions: But Planes Do Reconnaissance Work

LONDON, September 1

A traveller arriving in Kunming in south-west China today by air from Hanoi stated that all was quiet and normal there, says a Reuter's dispatch from Kunming.

Opinion in well-informed circles in Kunming contradicts the recurring reports of the imminence of a Japanese invasion of Indo-China. It is generally believed that Japan is on the verge of obtaining valuable commercial concessions from Indo-China, including supplies of coal, rubber and rice.

It is learned that the French have adequate armed forces in the Colony but they are lacking in mechanised equipment, planes and reserves of war material.

Japansee planes are stated to have flown frequently over the defence areas of Indo-China and from the methodical manner of the flights it would appear they had been photographing these areas.—Reuter.

TROUBLE IN INDO-CHINA?

SHANGHAI, September 1

Although French official circles here opine that there is no truth in the reports of military insurrections in Indo-China, it is admitted that there are "considerable differences of opinion" in the Colony over the Petain Regime.—Reuter.

MAHATMA TO RESUME LEADERSHIP OF THE CONGRESS?

NAGPUR, Sept. 1.

According to a Wardha message Mahatma Gandhi is likely after discussions with Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan to consent to resume leadership of the Congress.

Dr. Syed Mahmud will also participate in the discussions.—United Press.

NEMESIS OVERTAKES WORLD

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, who presided over the meeting speaking of the cult of the bomb said that the world could never progress through violence. Violence could destroy but it could not create. A bomb could kill a man but it could not protect him; it could not feed him; it could not help humanity to lead a life of culture. The path of non-violence was the only one which could rescue mankind from the nemesis that was overtaking it, for so long abusing the knowledge it had acquired in exploiting it for mutual destruction.

The meeting which was one of the biggest held at Chowpatty, was attended by many prominent congressmen. When the meeting dispersed, the crowd was so great that the whole road was blocked resulting in a traffic jam; and it took a good half hour for the traffic to clear.

No Change In Br. Mentality

Mr. B. J. Desai said that they had arrived at a critical period in the history of India. For 25 years they had pursued a certain path which was taking them farther and farther afield. In one sense they were faced with a new situation arising out of the conditions of the world; but the real problem they had to solve was the same old problem of Freedom which they had fought these many years.

There were occasions when even the blind man could easily tread the correct path; such was the situation in India to-day. India had found out the correct path, the path of non-violence, a long while ago.

Only a month ago they had gathered at the statue of the late Lokmanya Tilak and had pledged themselves to fight for Freedom. The answer which the British Government had given since then to the offer made by the Congress was such as could not be tolerated by any self-respecting people. The reply of the British Government did not disclose any change in their mentality. The words were different, the tune was different but the song was the same. And that was that Britain was not prepared to part with power.

The path which India had chosen, the path of non-violence was the only one, which could take the world to a haven of peace.

CO-OPERATION ONLY AS EQUALS

Narrating the circumstances leading to the present impasse Mr. Desai said that although the Congress was pledged to non-violence, they thought that between the two violent protagonists they could support Britain because she was fighting for democracy. But they were prepared to

(Continued on page 5 Col. 3.)

RADICAL CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED

For Anti-Fascist Demonstration!

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

About twenty members of the League of Radical Congressmen in Bengal were arrested this evening in Bhowanipur while leading a procession in connection with the All-India anti-fascist day. Arrested persons who included two women, were however later released on bail.

Several meetings were held in connection with the observance of the Anti-Fascist day where speeches were made condemning Fascism and Nazism and urging the people of India to extend their co-operation and help to Great Britain to fight these menaces.—A. P.

Searches And Arrests In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

The Special Branch of the Calcutta C.I.D. searched different places in the city and suburbs today and arrested six persons described to have been connected with the celebration of "Anti-Fascist Day."

The arrested persons were Bacha Jha, Nikhileswar Sen, Gupta Bhutnath Dey, Dharamdas and Gunabardhan.—United Press.

HOLWELL MONUMENT AGITATION

Hundred Satyagrahis Released

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

About a hundred more Satyagrahis convicted in connection with the Holwell Monument movement have been released from jails in Hooghly and Jessore before the expiry of their terms of imprisonment. This include Mr. Harendra Chandra Ghosh, President of the Howrah District Congress Committee, and four women.

Out of about 300 persons convicted and detained in connection with the movement about 125 have so far been released.—A. P.

AMRITSAR CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED

Alleged Delivery Of Objectionable Speeches

AMRITSAR, September 1

Three Congressmen Messrs. Mohindralal, Hansraj Sehgal and R. Omprakash, have been arrested under the Defence of India Act, for alleged objectionable speeches delivered by them at Congress meetings here during the past few days.—A. P.

Restraint Order On Bengal T. U. C. Vice-President

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

Mr. Rati Kanta Sarkar, Vice-President of the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress, was served to-day with a notice under the Defence of India Rules by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. The order restrains him from delivering any speech at, or otherwise taking part in any public meeting, procession or assembly for a period of one year.—A. P.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

1. PERSONAL ADLETS

Mr. N. G. Rao of English Tailoring College:—Your non-acceptance of "Mock Professor's" challenge shows fear. Prove your mettle by replying to challenger's Advocate. (13609)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

European Advertising Agency requires the services of young men or women with a flair for writing, to train as copywriters. The following qualifications are essential: thorough knowledge of English (preferably gained in England); complete and practical knowledge of one or more Indian languages; University training. Previous experience in advertising useful but not essential as it is proposed to train suitable applicants. Commencing salary for training small, but sufficient for maintenance in Bombay. Write fully in the first instance stating age, community, languages, education and family background and brief note of any advertising or journalistic experience claimed. Box No. 3272, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an M.B.B.S. of any caste of ten years standing for the post of Medical Officer Zenana Hospital, Sirohi. Pay according to qualifications with free unfurnished quarters. Apply before 15th September to Chief Minister, Sirohi (Rajputana) stating age, experience, copies of testimonials and Minimum pay expected. Selected Candidate may be required to come for interview at her own expense. (3260)

Wanted 10 Graduates, 15 Clerks, 4 Doctors, 4 Lawyers and 8 Engineers to apply No. 13612, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Matriculates and Graduates for clerical and higher appointments in branch offices throughout India. Apply with stamp. The Garcons Syndicate, Ajmeri Gate, Delhi. (13585)

327 AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents for the sale of our "Electric Belts" on salary, Commission or both. Apply for terms and samples to:—Electric Belt Mfg. Co., Post Box No. 44, Amritsar. (3265)

365 FINANCIAL

Wanted—A financier to invest Rs. 5,000/- Income monthly Rs. 600/- Guaranteed. Apply Box 13597, "Bombay Chronicle".

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY

—SEAMAN RATINGS—

Vacancies exist in the Seaman Branch of the R.I.N. Applicants must be British subjects.

QUALIFICATIONS:—
AGE—18 to 23 years.
EDUCATION—VI Standard English and able to speak and read Hindustani as written in Urdu or Roman Characters, or have passed VII Standard of the Urdu Lower Middle School.
ENROLMENT—The period is for 10 years. 5 years or less as may be decided by the F.O.C. in the active service, the remainder in the Royal Indian Fleet Reserve.
Men desirous of transferring to the continuous Service may do so if they are recommended and vacancies exist.
PAY—Rs. 20/- rising to Rs. 85/- per mensem provided men qualify for advancement in accordance with the regulations. Selected men are eligible for promotion to Warrant Rank. Pay Rs. 130/- to Rs. 270/- per mensem. In addition Non-Substantive Pay up to Rs. 14/- per mensem is granted to men who specialise in certain branches.
RATIONS—A liberal scale of free rations is allowed.
CLOTHING—Initial issue of uniform is free. An allowance of Rs. 10/14 is allowed quarterly for the upkeep of clothing.
LEAVE—Under ordinary circumstances the exigencies of the Service permitting, ratings are given up to 60 days leave each year with free passage to and from their homes on completion of two years' service.
APPLICANTS—(1) Local:—
Should apply in person at the Main Gate of H.M.I. Dockyard between 9 to 9-30 A.M. on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week.
(2) Up Country:
Should apply in writing, stating age and Educational qualification to Commanding Officer, Depot, H. M. I. Dockyard, Bombay, marking envelopes—"RECRUIT"— (3286)

THE DECCAN QUEEN

ALTERED PROGRAMME FOR HOLIDAYS.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 4th and 5th September, 1940, being Public Holidays, the Deccan Queen will run from Bombay on TUESDAY, the 3rd September, 1940 and return from Poona on FRIDAY, the 6th September, 1940.

TIMINGS AS USUAL.

G. I. P.

3280

MOTOR-CYCLES & CYCLES.

For Sale a 3 1/2 H. P. Royal Enfield Bullet in excellent condition. Also a brand new Raleigh Cycle. Apply or see Mr. Banker, c/o "Bombay Chronicle" between 2 and 3 p. m. or at 6-30 p. m.

MOTOR DRIVING TUITION.

People wishing to learn motor-driving in fortnight, Individual systematic instructions. Experienced teacher. Charges moderate. Apply Box No. 13606, "Bombay Chronicle."

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale.—Steam Launch "Davaar" in perfect condition. Length 66 feet: Passenger accommodation 40, Tonnage 10 Nett. Apply: Bhiwandiwalla, 583 Chira Bazar, Bombay. Telephone: 23212. (13602)

Public Notices

THE INDIAN IRON & STEEL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

IN view of the uncertainty of mails from and to the United Kingdom the publication of the Directors' Report and the Accounts of the Indian Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., for the year ended 31st March, 1940, which are to be published simultaneously in India and England, will be delayed. All possible steps are, however, being taken to have matters expedited. In order to enable shareholders to obtain payment of their dividends as soon as possible, however, the Directors have sanctioned the payment by way of an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 1-4-0 per share on the Ordinary shares of the Company ranking for dividend for the year ended 31st March, 1940, which, however, shareholders must understand, will be the final dividend for the year. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 10th to 25th September, 1940, both days inclusive. Payment will be made on and after 26th September to those members or their mandatees whose names appear in the registers on the 9th September, 1940.

By Order of the Board,
BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, the 30th August, 1940.

3285

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS from Muslim candidates under 30 years of age should reach undersigned on or before 16-9-1940 for post of Chemical Assistant on Rs. 150/- p.m. in the grade of Rs. 150—10—250—E. B. —10—300. Qualifications: (1) A. I. C. by examination or (2) M. Sc. in Chemistry of an Indian University or (3) B. Sc. (Hons) in Chemistry of an English University. Research work in Organic Chemistry and industrial analytical experience will receive preferential consideration. Details of age, domicile and previous experience, and copies of certificates, recent testimonials and published papers should be forwarded. The post is temporary upto 28-2-1941. No travelling or other allowances payable for journey or halt for interview. Canvassing a disqualification.

P. N. CHANDAVARKAR,
Collector of Customs.

New Custom House, Bombay.
Dated, 29th August, 1940.

3282

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that WALJI PREMJI of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant the Lessee of the undermentioned property under the Lease agreed to be executed in his favour by the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay has contracted to sell the said property to our clients.

ALL persons having any right or claim in to upon against or in respect of the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, equitable security, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, possession, trust, maintenance, easement, bequest or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 77, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Municipal Leasehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 690 square yards or thereabouts being Plot No. 49 of Scheme No. VI of the Dadar Matunga Estate of the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay in the City Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and bounded as follows:—i.e. on or towards the North by Plot No. 18 of the said Scheme, on or towards the South by Brahmanwada Road, on or towards the East by Plot No. 17 of the said Scheme and on or towards the West partly by Plot No. 48 and partly by Plot No. 50 of the said Scheme and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 437/10 of Matunga Division together with the building and structures now standing and that may hereafter be constructed thereon.

Dated this 31st day of August, 1940.

SHASTRI & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

3294

Public Notices

NOTICE OF CALL

THE SHOLAPOOR SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD.

The Shareholders of The SHOLAPOOR SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD.
RE: ISSUE OF NEW SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as per Circular, dated the 25th May, 1940, Rs. 300/- per share and Rs. 150/- per half share become payable by you on or before 20th September, 1940, and you are requested to pay the same on or before that date at the Registered Office of the Company. If payment is not made on the said date interest will be charged at 6% per annum from the said date till payment as per terms of the Resolution and the said Circular.

Dated this 31st day of August, 1940.

MORARKA & CO.,
Agents.

Standard Building,
346, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (3281)

Legal Notices

DISCLAIMER

THE PIONEER COFFEE HOUSE.

AS OUR CLIENT Mr. GULAMHUSEIN PAKSEEMA was at all times and is now a partner in the above business with Mr. Hubert P. James, the statements contained in the Notice published in this paper on 30th August, 1940, under the signature of Souza & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Hubert P. James, are false and are hereby denied by our client.

Dated this 30th day of August, 1940.

EBRAHIM & DADLA,
Attorneys for Mr. Gulam husein Pakseema,
Partner, the Pioneer Coffee House.

3284

NOTICE

ON BEHALF of our clients SETH SHIVNARAYAN SARUPCHAND and others, the Trustees of the Shivnarayan Chiranjilal Rungta Hospital Charities, offers are hereby invited to rent the ground floor (show room) and basement of our clients' building "Chowpatty Chambers" at Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpatty, Bombay. Parties desirous of renting the premises should make their offers to the undersigned at their Office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Preference will be given to parties, who desire to enter into a lease of the said premises for at least one year.

The premises can be inspected at any time by applying to the Bhaiya in charge there.

Dated this 30th day of August, 1940.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.
Attorneys for Seth Shivnarayan Sarupchand & Ors.

3288

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 2034 of 1937

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS CO., LTD., and Anr., Plaintiffs.
Versus
UTTAMCHAND GULABCHAND GANDHI .. Defendant.

PURSUANT TO DECREE Absolute for Sale, dated 17th of January, 1939, the following immovable properties will be sold in 3 lots by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, 20th September, 1940, at 3 P.M. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS

LOT NO. 1.—Land with building with balconies being in Mowjee Arvi Mowjee No. 11, Taluka Arvi Zilla Wardha, measuring North to South 48 feet, East to West 68 feet.

LOT NO. 2.—All that field in Mowjee Jamgaon, Varud Pregna Morshi Taluka, District Umravati, bearing Survey No. 5, admeasuring 15 acres, 33 Guntha assessment Rs. 14/- bearing Pot Hissa No. 2.

LOT NO. 3.—All that field at Mowjee Jamgaon Varud Pregna Morshi Taluka, District Umravati, bearing Survey No. 25 admeasuring 23 acres and 28 Gunthas assessment Rs. 16/-

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. DALLAS & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 116-120, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 20th day of July, 1940.

(Sd.) ARMAND F. SEQUEIRA,
Offg. Commissioner.

(3287)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that LALJI NATHOO and his son WALJI LALJI, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants the Lessees of the undermentioned property under the Lease agreed to be executed in their favour by the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay have contracted to sell the said property to our clients.

ALL persons having any right or claim in to upon against or in respect of the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, equitable security, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, possession, trust, maintenance, easement, bequest or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 77, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Municipal leasehold land, containing an area of 583 sq. yds. or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 347 of the Dadar Matunga Estate of the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay in the City Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded, on the North East by a 20 feet road, on the South East by Plot No. 346, on the South-West by Plot No. 338 and on the North-West by Plot No. 348, bearing New Survey No. 860 and Cadastral Survey No. 276/10 of Matunga Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under (16), F Ward No. 7440 (13), Street No. 27-B Telang Cross Road together with the buildings and structures erected thereon.

Dated this 31st day of August, 1940.

SHASTRI & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

3295

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BHANJI DEWJI and MITHABAI, wife of the said Bhanji Dewji of Bombay Hindu inhabitants have contracted to sell to our client their immovable property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, demise, bequest, trust, inheritance, possession, charge, encumbrance, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, after which date the sale will be completed without regard to any claim or claims not so made as aforesaid.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 2074, Street Nos. 68-70 and 72, situate, lying and being at Modi Khans Street, within the Fort in the City of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 450 square yards (according to some of the previous title deeds but 390 square yards by actual measurement) be the same a little more or less and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the EAST by public road known as Mody Street, on or towards the WEST formerly by the property of Ebjee Sewjee but now by Sweepers passage and beyond that partly by the property of Ramdas Ravji and others and partly by the property of Ratansey Jeewandas and others, on or towards the NORTH by the property formerly of Goculdas Raghowjee but now of Morarji Moolji and others and on or towards the SOUTH by the property formerly of Aga but now of Goswami Maharaj Shree Ranchhodlalji Jeewanlalji a portion of which premises is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Quit and ground rent under Old No. 687 and 688, New No. 5877, Old Survey No. 1068 and 1069 and New Survey No. 8588 and 2/8588 and the other portion of the said premises is registered in the books of the said Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under Old No. 102, New No. 8844, Old Survey Nos. 1068 and 1069 New Survey Nos. 1 and 2/8588 (but incorrectly described in the above recited Mortgage dated the 17th day of March, 1926 and the Consent Decree, dated 26th day of February, 1934, as bearing New Survey Nos. 1 and 2) and the whole of which bear Cadastral Survey No. 1257 of Fort Division.

Dated this 31st day of August, 1940.

LITTLE & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3283

Legal Notices

NOTICE TO SHOW CAUSE

IN THE COURT OF CIVIL JUDGE, AT ALIGARH.

Execution Case No. 19 of 1940

SETH MADAN GOPAL - Applicant.
Versus.
GOVIND RAM and others .. Opposite party.

To,

1. GOVIND RAM, son of Harsahai Mal Loiya proprietor firm, Tarachand Ghanshiam Dass, Vaish Churuwal, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
2. RAM KUNWAR MURARKA, Vaish Churuwal, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
3. KAKU BHAI, son of Jiwandass, pro/- of the Firm Khemjee Vish Ram, Vaish Churuwal, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
4. JAGANNATH, son of Raghunath Munib, firm Gopilal Radha Kishan Vaish Churuwal, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
5. INDERMAL PIRABHULAL MUNIB, firm Johrimal Ramlal, Vaish Churuwal, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
6. SURAJMAL, son of Khyaliram Munib, firm Champa Ram, Ram Swarup, Vaish Churuwal, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
7. BABULAL, son of Ramjimal prop. Firm Ramjimal Babulal, Vaish Churuwal, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

WHEREAS Seth Madan Gopal has presented an application for execution in this Court that the certificate of the decree original 26 of 31 and appeal No. 107 of 32 may be sent to the Small Cause Court of the High Court of Bombay. Therefore, you are hereby informed that you should either appear in person or by a pleader duly acquainted with the facts of the case at 10 before noon on 10th September, 1940, in this Court and to show cause against the application. If you fail to appear, the aforesaid application will be heard 'ex parte' and it will be considered that you have no objection and the application for execution is not time-barred.

Dated to-day 23rd August, 1940, issued under my signature and seal of the Court.

REOTI PRASAD,
Judge.

(3292)

Auction Sales

GANDHI & Co.,

Government Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "SHAKUNTALA TERRACE" SITUATE NEAR KHAR STATION.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., will under instructions from Mr. M. K. Deshpande, Advocate for Sirdar Gopalrao Manohar Tambwekar and Bhalchandra Gopalrao Tambwekar, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mrs. Tessybai wife of Mr. K. C. Marrot, the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees by the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 29th day of September 1938, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Valuable Immovable Property on SUNDAY, the 8th day of September, 1940, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

ALL that piece of land situated at Bandra Khar in Model Suburbs in Khar Suburban Government Scheme No. VII and bearing Final Plot Nos. 23 and 24 and admeasuring 1,065 square yards together with buildings thereon known as "Shakuntala Terrace" assessed by the Bandra Municipality under Municipal Nos. 23 and 24.

For further Particulars please apply to Mr. M. K. Deshpande, Advocate for the Mortgagees, at No. 300 Bazar Road Bandra, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

TO-DAY MATINEE AT 1-30 P.M
Unanimously Applauded
By Press and Public
"KANYA-DAN"
Super Pictures' Soul-Stirring Melodrama of India To-day
Daily: 4, 7 & 9-45
Holidays at 1-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC

TO-DAY
SOMVATI AMAS.
MATINEE AT 1-30
Screen Sensation of 1940
MINERVA'S "Social Puk=r"
BHAROSA
Directed by:—SOHRAB MODI
: CAST: :
CHANDRAMOHAN, SARDAR AKHTAR, MAZHARKHAN, SHEELA, MAYADEVI, NAVAL
At the
MINERVA
TALKIES
Daily at 4-15, 7 & 10 p.m.
WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY MATINEE at 1-30
Book your seats in advance to avoid disappointment.

TO-DAY MATINEE
1-30 p.m. for AMAS
NAVYUG'S Social Triumph
LAPANDAV
(HIDE and SEEK)
6th WEEK AT
NEW WEST END
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Holiday Matinee 1-30 p.m.

"WOMAN" CREATES A RECORD IN CITY'S ENTERTAINMENT
NATIONAL STUDIOS'
"WOMAN"
Starring: SURENDRA. SARDAR AKHTAR & YAKUB
Director: MEHBOOB
17th WEEK AT
PATHE
3-30, 6-30 & 10-0 p. m.

FOUR SHOWS
TO-DAY for AMAS
PRABHAT'S Popular Hit
BHYANESHWAR
Dideted By
DAMLE & FATEHLAL
Special Morning Show
THURSDAY, 10 A. M.
(MARATHI)
16th WEEK at
CENTRAL
To-Day Marathi 1-30, 9-45 p. m.
Hindi 4 & 7 p. m.

Hal Roach presents THORNE Topper SMITH'S HILARIOUS NOVEL
"TURNABOUT"
EXCELSIOR 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

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"THE GIFT OF LORD GAURANGA"

His Holiness Tridandi Goswami Shrimad Bhakti Pradip Tirtha Maharaj, the Senior Most Preacher of the Gaudiya Mission will deliver a lecture in English on "The Gift of Lord Gauranga" at the Sir COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL on MONDAY, the 2nd September at 6 p.m.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside.

All are invited



NEW EMPIRE
4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

REGAL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.



AMECHE • LEEDS • JOLSON
LATEST WAR NEWS
Free List Suspended.

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
TO-DAY
NORMA SHEARER—JOAN CRAWFORD—ROSALIND RUSSELL
in M.-G.-M's
"WOMEN"
TO-MORROW
"ROSE MARIE"
with Jeanette MacDonald

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BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Vad 30, 1996
Muslim: Rajab 30, 1359
Parsi: Gatha 3, 1309
Hightide: 11-57, 5-30
Lowtide: 18-05
Sunrise: 6h. 24m
Sunset: 6h. 53m

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

GUZDER.—Bai Goolbanoo, wife of Nusservanji Sorabji Guzder and mother of Fram, Jamshed, Shirin, Coomie, Aloo, Roda, Narges and Lily. Funeral to-day at 3-30 p.m., at Pallonji Mansion, Cuffe Parade, Colaba.

SRI GAUDIYA MATH.

His Holiness Tridandigoswami B. P Tirtha Maharaj will deliver a lecture on "The Gift of Lord Gauranga" at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will preside

ROTARY CLUB.

To-morrow (Tuesday) Rotary Club of Bombay: Luncheon Meeting. Rotarian J. K. Mehta will speak on "Chivalry of Kathiawar as Shown in the Bardic Lands." Taj Mahal Hotel 1-30 p.m

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

The Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class will meet to-morrow (Tuesday) at the League's Head Office, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, when Dr. W. N. Welinkar, M.R.C.P. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), Lecturer in G. S. Medical College, Bombay, will deliver a lecture on "Social Hygiene" from 6 to 7 p.m. (S.T.).

POSTAL HOLIDAY

Thursday, the 5th inst. is a Post Office holiday on account of Ganesh Chaturthi.

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V. H. DESAI,
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To-day, Wed., Thurs., 1 p.m.
Roxy

METRO
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TELEPHONE 31045
LAST 2 DAYS!
VIVIEN LEIGH ROBERT TAYLOR in WATERLOO BRIDGE
with Lucile WATSON Virginia FIELD Maria OUSPENSKAYA C. Aubrey SMITH
WEDNESDAY!
JEANETTE MacDONALD
NELSON EDDY
in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's Musical Champion
"NEW MOON"

ASQUITHS
ANNUAL SALE COMMENCES TO-DAY
ASQUITH & LORD LTD. OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER BOMBAY

Amusements Of The Day

REGAL—"Swanee River" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Waterloo Bridge" Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Turnabout" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"A Bill of Divorcement" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kanya Dan" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Woman" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bandhan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Lapandav" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Bharosa" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Matwali Meera" Daily at 4-45, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Dnyaneshwar" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.

CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress will deliver the Second lecture of a series of lectures organised by the Congress Socialist Party on "India to-day" on "Indian Working Class" at the Socialist Hall, Mantri House, Kennedy Bridge corner, to-day (Monday) at 6-45 p.m (S.T.) Admission by tickets

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

The Secretary, Volunteers Sub-Committee, All-India Trade Union Congress, writes:—

All who wish to serve as Volunteers during the forthcoming Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress (to be held on the 28th and 29th of Sept., 1940) are requested to enrol themselves as such by the 10th of September, 1940 in the Head-office of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) Indira Building Poibawdi, Parel, Bombay, 12.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS.

The Governor of Bombay received H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior and the Nawab of Kurwai at Government House.

The Raja of Miraj (Junior), Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Inglis, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs R. G. Eain and Lt.-Colonel A. G. Dunlop lunched at Government House.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

To-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m., there will be a public debate in the Bowen Memorial Hall of the Y.M.C.A. Lamington Road, Girgaum on "That members of different nations cannot understand each other's humour."

VURJEEVANDASS DISPENSARY.

The Vurjeevandass Madowdass Charitable Dispensary at Sion, during the month of July the total number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 675 among them the number of new admissions was 203 being classified as stated below, Hindoos 165, Musulmans 21, Parsees nil, Christians 17 and other class nil the average daily attendance was 25.

THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Mahavir Jayanti will be celebrated when Mr. Mavji Govindji Sheth will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m (S.T.) on "Jainism."

SHREE HARIJAN VYAYAM SALA.

The opening ceremony of the Harijan Vyayam Sala was performed by Mr. Fulchand Gokuldas, the ex-president of the Harijan Uddhar Mandal.

Vice President, Mr. Iswarlal C. Solanki.

Secretaries, Mr. Harkisandas B. Chawda, Mr. Fulchand L. Goria.

Working Committee: 1 Chhagan Walji 2. Fulchand G. Waghela, 3. Hiralal B. Chawda, 4. Bhogilal R. Goria, 5. Karsondas R. Solanki, 6. Ranchhod R. Goria, 7. Maganlal R. Vaghela, 8. Chunilal M. Goria, 9. Kalidas D. Waghela, 10. Sankerbhai Jivabhai.

THE "VOICES" OF LIBERTY ON A.I.R.

With Britain fighting for the liberation of the world, there is no more important duty of the citizens than an understanding of the meaning of liberty and freedom. With this in mind the Bombay Station of the All-India Radio has invited three eminent people in public life to give a talk each on the three essential off-springs of the "Rights of Man" (1) Habeas Corpus; (2) New Tyranny of the Dossier; (3) Democratic Law, Mr. K. M. Munshi, the Bombay ex-Minister will open the series on Monday, 2nd September, at 3-30 p.m. with a talk on "Habeas Corpus" in which he will lay stress on the freedom of the individual in all lawful respects. He will be followed on the 10th instant by His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay on "New Tyranny of the Dossier," dealing with the freedom of opinion and of religious worship, and on the 17th, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University, will round off this intellectual series with giving us a nut-shell idea of "Democratic Law" in which he will point out the right of participation of the individual in the Government.

Bengal Premier Visits Co-operative Institute

The Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq Chief Minister of Bengal, accompanied by Mr. W. Zaman, Secretary of the Bengal Co-operative Alliance, and Mr. S. A. Huq, Officer-in-charge of the Bengal Government Industrial Museum, visited the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute and the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank on Saturday Messrs Zaman, Huq and Manmatha Ray (Editor of the Bengal Co-operative Journal) accompanied the Chief Minister, and the visitors were cordially received by Mr. Jadhav, a former Minister of Bombay and President of the Institute, and other directors of the Institute and the Provincial Bank. Various problems confronting the co-operative movement in India, with particular reference to the provinces of Bengal and Bombay, were discussed on the occasion.

Messrs. Zaman and Huq will be visiting some other co-operative institutions and places of industrial interest to gather first-hand information about the working of the co-operative movement in its various spheres and the industrial activities of Bombay Presidency.



Dr. Vasudeorao Umachigi, Veteran Congress leader of Gadag who passed away on 21st August. He was a member of the A.I.C.C. and ex-treasurer of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee.

Loud Speaker Programme For To-day

Gujarati.—11-30 a.m. Recorded music. 11-35 News Bulletin. 11-50 Recorded music. 11-55 "Threat of Hitler"—A Talk. 12 Noon music. 12-05 p.m. "Rumania's Plight"—A Talk. 12-10 Close down.

5 p.m. Recorded music. 5-5 "Hitler—Root of all Curses"—A Talk. 5-10 Music by Master Kersi Mistry. 5-15 News bulletin. 5-30 Music by Master Kersi Mistry. 5-35 "Why Should We Help"—A Talk. 5-40 Music by Master Kersi Mistry 5-45 "Big Guns of French Coast"—A Talk. 5-50 Close down.

When Frontier Legislators Meet

PESHAWAR, August 31.

It is understood that a meeting of the members of the Frontier Assembly will be held on September 8.

The Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Party, is issuing invitations to all members to attend the meeting in order to discuss the present situation.

Dr. Khan Sahib, who is leaving for Abbottabad on Saturday will return to Peshawar before that date.—A. P.

National Planning Committee

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The National Planning Committee had further discussion to-day on the report of the Sub-Committee on Women's Role in Planned Economy. Resolutions in this connection are expected to be formulated on Monday.

TIME FOR STRUGGLE APPROACHING

Ex-Premier Kher On Political Situation

BOMBAY, Sept. 1

"The time for launching a struggle is approaching. It is for the A.I.C.C. to decide what shape the struggle will take.

Thus declared Mr. B. G. Kher, ex-Premier of Bombay, addressing a public meeting held at Ville Parle this evening in pursuance of the resolution of the Congress Working Committee at Wardha calling upon the Congress Committees to condemn the attitude of the British Government towards the legitimate demands and aspirations of India.

Mr. Kher reviewed the whole situation beginning from the outbreak of the war and said:

"What are the difficulties put forward by the British Government in the way of acceptance of the demands of the Congress? Many times they put forward the difficulties of minorities and princes. The Viceroy said that the British Government would not be a party to coercion of any minority but does the Congress stand for any coercion? On the contrary it insists on the previous approval of the minorities. As regards the machinery by which the constitution could be derived surely it will be conceded. The best method will be through the elected representatives of the widest possible franchise but the test of the earnestness of the British Government and proof of change of their hearts can never be gauged by their declarations. They have made so many and various declarations in the past which ended in nothing. We do not attach much importance to these."—United Press.

TOWARDS NATIONALISATION OF LANDS IN SIND?

State-Owned Farms To Be Started In Sind

KARACHI, Sept. 1

An ambitious scheme for starting a number of large state-owned agricultural farms in the direction of progressive nationalisation of lands has been undertaken by Sind Government. As a first step the Government have decided to experiment with a huge piece of land measuring 4,000 acres in Shahbunder, Karachi District, wherein they would use the latest agricultural mechanical implements. On the farm which will be run on business lines will be constructed a number of model houses from the rural reconstruction funds for the use of paid 'haris' who will be managed by a number of unemployed educated youths.

The Government would later grant educated youths trained on such farms, separate lands on concessional price the payment of which is to be spread over a number of years.—A. P.



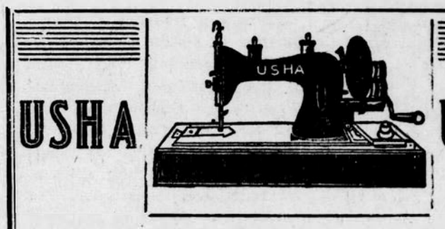
The sufferings of this poor Indigestion martyr were beyond belief! "I obtained no relief whatever except when I was given morphia to ease the awful pain. I must have been near to madness with agony," writes Mr. H. C. But relief was at hand. "Then I tried Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. After three or four doses I felt a change and slept soundly without drugs. I kept on with it, and improved continuously. My appetite came back and I amazed everyone who knew how ill I had been."

And every stomach sufferer who tries Maclean Brand Stomach Powder has the same story to tell. **One spoonful will stop stomach pain**—instantly—because Maclean Brand Stomach Powder alkalizes burning stomach acid at once, soothes and comforts the lacerated stomach walls, evacuates clogging wastes. But be sure you see the signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" on bottle and carton, and the red seal on the carton. None is genuine Maclean Brand without this signature. Never sold loose—only in bottles in cartons (powder or tablets). Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

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P. A. A.

ESTD. 1919.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1940.

SUPPORT CONGRESS

The Congress Working Committee having called upon the people "to condemn the attitude adopted by the British Government by means of public meetings and otherwise, as also through their elected representatives in the provincial Legislatures," public meetings are being held in all parts of the country to support the Congress demands and to condemn Government's refusal to concede them. As the resolutions of the Committee are self-contained their circulation in every nook and corner of the country, in all the provincial languages, as suggested by the General Secretary, is doubtless a necessary part of the propaganda. It will enable the public to appreciate the big issues involved in the resolutions. Of special importance are the meetings of the legislators in the Congress Provinces, which the President has urged the Speakers and Congress Party leaders to summon. Technically, such meetings will not be authoritative. But their moral influence cannot be denied if they are well attended and their decisions are accepted by large majorities. The Legislatures being still alive, the legislators continue to represent their constituencies, whether they meet in their Council Halls or elsewhere. Their voice may or not be heard in Britain but it shall be heard all over India.

Need For Propaganda

The proposed campaign deserves to be both intensive and extensive. The reticence of Congress workers in general, due to their desire to leave propaganda to the top leaders, and the differences in the Congress regarding non-violence seem to have led its critics to believe that Congress influence has much weakened. These people need to be disillusioned To this end Congress legislators and A.I.C.C. members should get into the closest touch with their constituents with the co-operation of other Congress workers. Meeting should be held in every town or large village where Congress is functioning to any extent. This will enable the A.I.C.C. meeting which is to be held in a fortnight to know public opinion clearly before arriving at its decisions. It is also important what is said at the public meetings. Realising the importance of this point the Congress Secretary has issued instructions that "the selected speakers must strictly confine themselves to the subject matter of the resolutions," though they are free to explain the circumstances that had called them forth, and their full implications.

Carry Out Constructive Programme

There is a tendency in certain quarters to assume that there is now an irretrievable break-down in the negotiations between the Congress and Britain, that immediate direct action is inevitable and the only question to consider is to prescribe definitely the time for action and its nature. This tendency should not be encouraged. In his speech at the Madras Law College Mr. Rajagopalachari accurately explained the Congress attitude on this point. Those in charge of the Congress, he said, hesitated to declare civil resistance not for personal reasons but for national reasons. They knew "it was not very brave to run to prison and escape from difficulties and they thought it honourable to try and resolve those difficulties as far as they could and to declare a fight only when things became impossible." It is true that India does not want to embarrass the British Government in the midst of a growingly serious struggle. But Mr. Rajagopalachari added, "her chivalry and generosity were being returned with insult and contempt. If the honour of Indians was hurt, we could not surely sit quiet." It is easy to see that Gandhiji himself is deeply brooding over this very question. When the occasion for action comes, he will not delay it by a single day. As he has to lead the struggle and is ever willing to do so as long as it in absolutely non-violent, let him decide the time for it and also its nature. Till then those who are earnest about a non-violent struggle should prepare for it, not by noisy uncharitable criticism of tried Congress leaders but by carrying on intensively the Constructive Programme, with special attention to communal unity.

"Ray Of Hope For World Peace"

How to cultivate the Non-Violence of the brave is the theme of an editorial article by Mahatma Gandhi in the current issue of "The Harijan."

Gandhiji says, "the votary of Non-Violence has to cultivate the capacity for sacrifice of the highest type in order to be free from fear. He who has not overcome all fear cannot practise 'Ahimsa' to perfection. Training in Non-Violence is diametrically opposed to training in violence."

Following is the full text of the article.

A correspondent writes:—

"You say non-violence is for the brave, not for cowards. But, in my opinion, in India the brave are conspicuous by their absence. Even if we claim to be brave, how is the world to believe us when it knows that India has no arms and is therefore incapable of defending herself? What then should we do to cultivate non-violence of the brave?"

The correspondent is wrong in thinking that in India the brave are conspicuous by their absence. It is a matter for shame that because foreigners once labelled us as cowards we should accept the label. Man often becomes what he believes himself to be. If I keep on saying to myself that I cannot do a certain thing it is possible that I may end by really becoming incapable of doing it. On the contrary, if I have the belief that I can do it, I shall surely acquire the capacity to do it even if I may not have it at the beginning. Again it is wrong to say that the world to-day believes us to be cowards It has ceased to think so since the Satyagraha campaign. The Congress prestige has risen very high in the West during the past 20 years. The world is watching with astonished interest the fact that although we have no arms, we are hoping to win Swaraj, and have indeed come very near it!

"Unfounded Fears"

Moreover, it sees in our non-violent movement, rays of hope for peace in the world and its salvation from the hell of carnage. The bulk of mankind has come to believe that, if ever the spirit of revenge is to vanish and bloody wars are to cease, the happy event can happen only through the policy of non-violence adopted by the Congress. The correspondent's fear and suspicion are, therefore, unfounded.

It will now be seen that the fact that India is unarmed is no obstacle in the path of Ahimsa. The forcible disarmament of India by the British Government was indeed a grave wrong and a cruel injustice. But we can turn even injustice to our advantage if God be with us, or if you prefer, we have the skill to do so. And such a thing has happened in India.

Arms are surely unnecessary for a training in 'Ahimsa.' in fact, the arms, if any, have to be thrown away, as the Khan Saheb did in the Frontier Province. Those who hold that it is essential to learn violence before we can learn non-violence, would hold that only sinners can be saints.

Ahimsa To Perfection

Just as one must learn the art of killing in the training for violence, so one must learn the art of dying in the training for non-violence. Violence does not mean emancipation from fear, but discovering the means of combating the cause of fear. Non-violence, on the other hand, has no cause for fear. The votary of non-violence has to cultivate the capacity for sacrifice of the highest type in order to be free from fear. He recks not if he should lose his land, his wealth, his life. He who has not overcome all fear cannot practice 'ahimsa' to perfection.

The votary of 'ahimsa' has only one fear, that is of God. He who seeks refuge in God ought to have glimpse of the 'atma' that transcends the body; and the moment one has a glimpse of the imperishable 'atma' one sheds the love of the perishable body. Training in non-violence is thus diametrically opposed to training in violence. Violence is needed for the protection of things external, non-violence is needed for the protection of the 'atma', for the protection of one's honour.

Plea For Endurance

This non-violence cannot be learnt by staying at home. It needs enterprise. In order to test ourselves we should learn to dare danger and death, mortify the flesh and acquire the capacity to endure all manner of hardships. He who trembles or takes to his heels the moment he sees two people fighting is not non-violent, but a coward. A non-violent person will lay down his life in preventing such quarrels. The bravery of the non-violent is vastly superior to that of the violent. The badge of the violent is his weapon—spear, or sword, or rifle. God is the shield of the non-violent.

This is not a course of training for one intending to learn non-violence. But it is easy to evolve one from the principles I have laid down.

Non-Violence Invincible

It will be evident from the foregoing that there is comparison between the two types of bravery. The one is limited, the other is limitless. There is no such thing as out-daring or outfighting non-violence. Non-violence is invincible. There need be no doubt that this non-violence can be achieved. The history of the past 20 years should be enough to reassure us.—A.P.

"SAVE US FROM OUR FRIENDS"

"It is a travesty of truth to call English methods methods of peace," observes Mahatma Gandhi in the course of a note in the "Harijan".

Writes Mahatma Gandhi: "A correspondent sends a leaflet published by the Madras Provincial War Committee and printed at the Government Press, which enumerates the seven "great ideals" for which "war is being waged" to-day in England. The second of the ideals runs thus: 'The ideals for which England is fighting are the ideals of India. Our philosophy of life, our traditions of domestic and international policy have had peace for its ideal—as exemplified in the teaching of the Lord Buddha and Mahatma Gandhi; peaceful methods and tolerance—as the means of political progress and international relations. As symbolised by the policy of India's ideal King Asoka; in fighting with England we shall be fighting for what we hold most precious in our own national heritage."

"Untrue"

My correspondent says these leaflets are issued in the provincial languages and are widely distributed among the villagers. I suggest to the Madras War Committee that they remove Clause 2 altogether as being untrue. For my ideal as put before the British people is well known. If Lord Buddha was on earth in the body at this moment, such a war would be impossible. It is a travesty of truth to call English methods methods of peace. Asoka's is perhaps the only instance of a great king having voluntarily abandoned war and adopted peaceful method.

It is no reflection on the British people that they do not accept my advice or follow Asoka's way. These things cannot be done mechanically. But it is not right to give them credit they do not deserve or want. Well may the British people who read the leaflet say: 'Save us from our friends.'".

AZAD MUSLIMS'

Fresh Assault On Communal Problem

IMPORTANT QUESTIONNAIRE ISSUED BY PRESIDENT; PROMINENT MUSLIMS' OPINION INVITED

With a view to formulate definite proposals for a permanent and just settlement of the communal problem for the consideration of all the parties concerned, the President of the All-India Azad Muslim Parties' Board has issued a questionnaire which covers practically every aspect of the problem that await solution. The replies that are received will be tabulated for inclusion in the material which is to form the basis of the recommendations which will be placed for final decision before the next session of the Azad Muslim Conference.

DELHI, (By Mail).

Khan Bahadur Allah Bukhsh, President of the All-India Azad Muslim Parties Board, has addressed the following letter to prominent Indian Muslims:—

The All-India Azad Muslim Parties Conference held from April 27 to May 1, 1940, at Delhi, appointed a Board of 28 members to undertake a survey of the causes of Hindu-Muslim differences in India and to formulate definite proposals for a permanent and just settlement of the communal problem for the consideration of all the parties concerned. The International and the Indian political situations have been in a state of swift flux, and, although a permanent national solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem is still a desideratum, efforts have been made in different quarters to reach a provisional arrangement. While these efforts were being made, it appeared that the permanent nature of the task with which the Board was entrusted would not suffer by a temporary delay. It is now perfectly clear that the responsibility of the Board has been considerably increased by the failure of the efforts which have been made during the past, and no time can now be lost in waiting for the results of further efforts in this direction by other parties.

THE BACKGROUND

The Board has the honour to submit a questionnaire to all concerned with a view to providing them with a basis for considering the problems which await solution. In settling this questionnaire, the history of the Hindu-Muslim problem from its inception to the present times has been borne in mind. When the time comes for the Board to draft their report and recommendations, perhaps a brief but exhaustive review of the entire background may have to be undertaken, in which the following points may claim a place:

(1) The advent of Islam prior to the settlement of Muslims in India, e.g., commercial traffic between India and Muslim countries, and the quiet infiltration of Islamic teachings through traders and divines visiting Sind, Malabar and other parts of India.

(2) A brief history of Hindu-Muslim relations in India during the past 1,000 years, apart from relations arising out of the establishment of Muslims in several parts of the country with governmental authority.

(3) [illegible] Hindus and Muslims in India under the British rule and its political effect. Linguistic and cultural areas, which have sprung up during the past 1,000 years, and the desirability of redistribution of the present provinces along culturally homogeneous lines.

(4) Economic condition of Muslim masses and the causes of their poverty. Also the desirability of a political structure under

(Continued on page 6 col. 2)

Betrayal Of Rumania

The Nazis have averted, for the time being, a serious crisis in the Balkans by sacrificing Rumania. This was the only possible alternative before. But the enormity of the betrayal is almost amazing. Italy has always been friendly to Hungary. On the other hand, the rumours were not exactly without foundation that Germany favoured Rumania more. Yet Germany not only changed her attitude but herself imposed an award upon Rumania the pro-Hungarian extent of which has surprised Budapest itself. The Nazis have given to Hungary more than the Hungarians ever hoped to secure. No wonder that the cynical "treachery" has stupefied Rumania which had been doing everything possible to win Nazi sympathy and support. The award, however, is an astute stroke in diplomacy, for it constitutes but the first step in extension of Axis plans in regard both to Hungary and Rumania. Together with the guarantee to Rumania, it brings both Hungary and Rumania under the moral protection of the Axis. The next step would be to bring them under its political and military protection. Vienna is a Munich for both.

What of Russia? We should have thought that any plan which led Germany, even in the remote future, to the Black Sea would be categorically rejected by Russia. And, indeed, we interpreted the recent *demarches* as a hint to the Axis that, if there was to be a partition of Rumania, Russia would have a say in the matter As things have developed the *demarches* appear to have been intended as in the nature of a pressure upon Rumania from the rear to yield to the Vienna ultimatum. This timing of threats was obviously according to pre-arranged plan. Why? There is a suggestion of a Soviet-Axis deal, of a belief that Russia gave the Axis a free hand in Rumania in return for a very stiff price. This is more than likely, if Rumania has been dismembered with Russian approval. But what is the stiff price? Unless it relates to the Baltic, in respect for instance, of Sweden, it must evidently deal with Turkey and the Dardanelles. But here the position is rather obscure. For, there are persistent reports that once the Axis Powers are free from Hungaro-Rumanian anxieties, they will turn their diplomatic attention to Turkey and Egypt and, of course, Greece.

Frankly Speaking

R. A. F. Over Abyssinia

It is a pity that owing to lack of sufficient strength in the Middle East the R. A. F. cannot do to Libya and Abyssinia even half of what its bombers are doing to Germany, otherwise, by now, the Italians would virtually have lost Abyssinia instead of the British being compelled to evacuate Somaliland. The R. A. F. and the South African Air Force appear, however, to have intensified their activities lately in and around Abyssinia. This is welcome. If they persistently pound away at objectives in that region the damage to the Italian will be vital for the simple reason that, being cut off from communications with Libya and Italy, it is impossible, to make it up. The British are also trying to destroy Kufra, the only air link between Libya and Abyssinia. Success in this effort will complete the isolation of Abyssinia. But what is necessary is incessant and determined air attacks which, of course, need greater aerial strength.

Nazi Air Losses

Even in the second phase of the air war the British continue to be on top. Every night they have been battering military and industrial objectives both in Germany and Italy and not without success. Moreover, while the American report of Field Marshal Goering's death is ridiculous, Berlin, according to neutral sources also, has suffered very much more than London. Nor has the German offensive been meeting with any greater success than before. The Nazis have been losing heavily. It is, indeed, true that the ratio of aircraft losses is only less than three to one. But that of personnel has gone up remarkably. While the Nazis naturally lose all the crews of aircraft shot down over Britain, almost three-fourths of the R. A. F. pilots are saved. This fact is possibly more vital in the fight for air supremacy than the loss of aircraft.

A Baseless Charge

Gandhiji has so far refrained from replying to Mr. Faziul Huq's open letter to him probably because he has already written on the subject of the letter and a full reply requires further investigation. For ourselves, we shall not consider the facts of the Bisva murder case, as set forth in Mr. Huq's letter, till Gandhiji's reply is published. We would mention only two points here, the conclusions Mr. Huq draws from the case and his allegation against Gandhiji that "not a word has dropped from your lips and not a word has flowed from your pen to indicate that you condemn the conduct of the Hindus" who had wronged the Muslim accused. We shall take up the latter and simpler point first. Gandhiji has already made proper comments on the case. On the 11th of August last he wrote in *Harijan* deploring the "gross mis-carriage of justice due to the police bungling". It may be that Mr. Huq did not notice Gandhiji's comments or was not satisfied with them. In any case it is wrong to allege that Gandhiji has been silent on this point.

Untenable Conclusions

The conclusion which Mr. Huq draws from the fact of the case are utterly untenable. He jumps to the conclusions that "Hindus and Muslims are two different peoples, that democracy in the sense of pure and simple majority rule cannot be accepted by Muslims. But the facts of the case are exceptional, and, again, merely because there have been in India Hindu-Muslim disturbances, it does not follow that the two communities are always irreconcilable or that India is unfit for democracy. The protracted Civil War in Britain and her terrible religious persecution in the past did not render the country unfit for democracy. Democracy has always been and will continue to be one of the best solvents of religious prejudices. It is the spurious type of it, subordinated to imperialism, that makes interested people magnify our communal differences.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 31.

The House of Assembly by 83 votes to 65 rejected General Hertzog's motion deploring the Government's war policy and calling for immediate steps to restore peace with Germany and Italy.

General Smuts' amendment was accepted by 83 votes to 65.

* * * *

The Raja of Mahmudabad says that he has received no letter from C. R. in reply to his criticism of the latter's "sporting offer" and that, therefore, "I cannot deal with it at present."

The Raja Sahib did deal with the "sporting offer" which C. R. addressed, as Nawabzada Liakatali said, to Mr. Amery and not to the Muslim League.

Or was it some other person who dealt on behalf of the Raja—we mean was it some other person who dealt with the offer personating as the Raja of Mahmudabad?

* * * *

Among the items on the Agenda of the Muslim League Working Committee is the recent Government ban on volunteers.

And it is the item on which there will be absolutely no difference of opinion whatsoever.

* * * *

The War is now one year old. And whether you like it or not there may be a number of bloody and incendiary returns of the day.

* * * *

According to a Tokyo report the special Japanese Envoy to the Netherlands East Indies is on his way to Batavia with a staff only of 17.

Then there is some hope for the Netherlands East Indies.

* * * *

Chinese newspapers announce a further large influx into Indo-China of Japanese "tourists" who are reported actually to be picked soldiers.

They come to see with the intention of staying to conquer.

* * * *

Referring to the drastic re-organisation of the Red Army etc. Reuter's Diplomatic correspondent says "it would be extremely unwise to assume that these measures even suggest the possibility of Soviet's entering the war against the Axis Powers".

For once, our confrere is extremely wise.

* * * *

Rumania To Cede Part
Of Transylvania,
Says a headline.

Rumania should be thankful that she hasn't had to cede part, or even whole, of Rumania—yet.

* * * *

Berlin "pompously" denies the American rumour that Field Marshal Goering has been killed.

The character of the denial should, we agree, artistically reflect both the personality and the person of the Reich Field Marshal.

* * * *

The Official German News Agency gives German losses for the first twelve months of the war, under the heads "dead", "wounded" and "missing".

The figure for the fourth head "suppressed" is, of course, not given.

* * * *

"I want a word of advice."

"Well?"

"What is the best way to approach you for a loan?"

"If you are sensitive you had better write for it, and when you get my reply tear it up without reading it."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Some men talk of their superiority every time they resist temptation.

Mosquitoes and young widows seem to have a special grudge against old bachelors.

When you are offered something for nothing you should accept it, if you can afford to pay double its value.

The race is not always to the swift; it often depends on the character of the man in the judge's stand.

A young man keeps company with a girl before marriage, but after the ceremony it sometimes happens that her father has to keep them both.

A woman's egotism has reached the limit if, when she walks out, she imagines that all the men going in the same direction are following her.

League Big Guns Boost Pakistan

But Mahmudabad Talks Of Four Divergent Interests And Says League Panacea Is The Only Solution

A large gathering of Muslims, including some Purdah women were present at Kaiser Baug, Dongri, on Sunday evening at a Muslim citizens' meeting organised by the Provincial Muslim League, to endorse the Lahore resolution of the All-India Muslim League.

The resolution demanded what has now become known as the Pakistan scheme.

THEY PLUMP FOR PAKISTAN

It is stated that no constitutional plan would be workable in the country or acceptable to the Muslims unless it was designed on the following basis:—

Those areas in which the Muslims were in a majority as in the North-Western and the Eastern zones of India should be grouped to constitute "Independent States" in which the constituent units should be autonomous and sovereign.

Some of the members of the Muslim League Working Committee including Maulvi Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal, the Rajas of Pirpur and Mahmudabad, and presidents of local and provincial Muslim Leagues from different parts of India like Hyderabad and Baluchistan, spoke at the meeting. The speeches were punctuated by shouts of "Pakistan Zindabad", "Allah-ho-Akbar", and "Jinnah Badashah Zindabad", by the enthusiastic audience

Mr. I. I. Chundrigar presided, and Mr. M. A. Jinnah was present up to the end, though he did not speak.

MUSLIM NEEDS FIRST.

Nawab Sidik Ali Khan of Nagpur was the first speaker. He read out the Lahore resolution in Urdu and expatiated upon the "injustices, blunders and short-sighted actions" of the Congress while in office. He exhorted the audience not to be terrorised into submission to the majority on account of their numbers. Islam, he said, laid down a definite injunction on its followers not to acquiesce in injustice but to resist it, till their rights, privileges and liberties were recognised. He stated that the Muslim masses of India would never be satisfied unless the whole constitutional plan was reconsidered "de novo", and also that no revised plan would be acceptable to them unless it was framed with their approval and consent.

Nawab Esmail Khan of Mamdot referred to the view expressed by some Congressmen that the 50,000 Muslims who had passed the Pakistan resolution did not represent the Muslims of India. If this were true, than the lakh or two of Congressmen who had gathered at Ramgarh could not be considered to represent the nation or even the Hindus. Every other avenue had been explored, and after a lot of careful thinking the Muslims had come to the conclusion that the Pakistan scheme was the only practicable solution of the problems facing the country.

"The feeling of brotherhood and equality, is greater among the Muslims than among the Hindus; it is inherent in us," said the next speaker, Kazi Mohamed Issa of Baluchistan. If the Muslims of India united into a single body under one leadership, their claim for Pakistan would be irresistible, he added.

LUCKNOW PACT CRITICISED.

The abortive attempt to solve the communal problem by the Lucknow Pact in 1916, was mentioned by Mr. Malik Barkat Ali He blamed the Hindus for its failure, and opined that considering the cultural, religious and other differences existing between the Hindus and Muslims, Pakistan was inevitable and the only lasting solution.

HUQ ON CONGRESS "ATROCITIES"

The Hon. Mr. Fazlul Huq said that when the Pakistan resolution was passed by the Muslim League, the Congress paid no attention to them. Attempts were made to ignore the seriousness of the situation, as also to hold up to ridicule the protagonists of the scheme. The word "Pakistan" did not connote a threat, nor was it an empty slogan. It was a serious proposal to protect the culture and the religion of the Muslims. Congress "atrocities" in various Congress-governed provinces, notably in the Central Provinces, had convinced them that they could expect no justice at the hands of the Hindu majority.

Referring to the Biswa murder case, he said that Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and others had not even vouchsafed a reply to his telegram in which he had drawn their attention to the facts of the case. Only when the accused in the case were acquitted had Gandhiji broken his silence on the subject. On the other hand when in Navakali, a small village of Bengal, some small untoward incident had happened a hue and cry was raised.

He considered that the attitude of the Congress was intriguing, as they would neither allow the Muslims to live with the Hindus as equals nor would they allow them to live separately from them.

He remarked that even the British Government had not paid prompt attention to their grievances, as they considered that any cause deserved their attention only when countrywide agitation was set up and resolutions were passed from one end of India to another.

—The Raja of Mahmudabad laid emphasis on the 'racial and cultural' differences between the Hindus and Muslims, and said that all attempts to bridge them were bound to prove futile as they were too deep and ingrained. It was not necessary to speak of Pakistan as though it was a fresh creation of Mr. Jinnah or the Muslim League. It was an indisputable fact that the Muslims constituted a separate nation as the Hindus constituted another nation.

FOUR DIFFERENT INTERESTS

The Rajasahib mentioned that there were four predominant interests in the country, the British Government, the Princes, the Hindus and the Muslims. All attempts to bring these divergent interests together in the past had proved abortive, as they were sure to prove the same in the future. Only the Pakistan scheme provided a practicable solution for all these difficulties.

Sardar Aurangzeb Khan asked "If two brothers cannot live together under one roof, is it not better that they live under different roofs?"

Nawab Yar Jung Bahadur of Hyderabad declared that it was a mistake to call the Pakistan scheme as the Partition of India. What was attempted was a union of Muslims interests in one National Islamic State, where the constituent parts would be autonomous and sovereign.

The Raja of Pirpur stressed the need for unity among Muslims.

EXCUSE TO WITHHOLD INDEPENDENCE

POONA, Sept. 1.

The bogey of minority raised by the British Government was only an excuse to withhold the grant of independence to India, declared Mr. Shankerrao Deo, Member of the Congress Working Committee, addressing a meeting held here to protest against the Viceregal pronouncement and support the Congress Working Committee's resolution.

The meeting was also addressed by Mr. N. V. Gadgil, M.L.A. (Central), President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee.

NO INTENTION OF COERCION.

Mr. Shankerrao said that the very demand of the Congress for a Constituent Assembly was a proof that the Congress was far from its intention to coerce the minorities.

Mr. Gadgil observed that the Congress stood for and by its principles and not individuals.

Several other meetings were also held in the city where the attitude taken up by the Congress Working Committee was supported.—United Press.

What Rome Claim Means

British Navy Still Strong Enough To Protect Convoys

LONDON, Sept. 1.

According to the Rome radio, a High Command Communique states that an Italian air formation bombed an enemy convoy in the Eastern Mediterranean, and hit and badly damaged one ship.

An authoritative statement declares that the Italian claim to have attacked a British convoy is a direct exposure of their recent trumpetings that Britain is unable to use the Eastern Mediterranean and the Suez Canal. Furthermore the fact that the Italians claim that only one ship was damaged is additional proof of the British Navy's ability to protect its convoys.—Reuter.

BRITAIN HAS OPENED STRAIGHT PATH FOR INDIA

(Continued from page 1.)

help Britain only on one condition, namely, that Britain should discard her imperialism. If Britain accepted the principle of equality, the principle of Christianity of which Lord Halifax spoke so eloquently. India as a free nation could co-operate with another free nation in defence of democracy.

Explaining the steps that the Congress had already taken, Mr. Desai said that it was not easy to surrender power. Only an organisation which had complete faith in its own strength and methods could do so. The Congress had withdrawn from the Ministries because it felt that they could not honestly and conscientiously discharge the duties they would be called upon to perform. Now although every country had forgotten its duty they would not do so. They would steadfastly pursue their two-fold programme of advancing the cause of non-violence and striving for their own independence.

SET ON STRAIGHT PATH

Pandit Nehru, whose impassioned speech was listened to with rapt attention, referred to the new offensive, which the British Government had launched in the United Provinces. What was happening there showed clearly that the time for discussion was past.

Referring to his own reaction to the present situation, Panditji said that his own mind was at peace. When the Delhi resolution of the Working Committee was adopted he was unhappy. He felt that they were trying to negotiate a bog. It may be that they could win through but there was the fear that they might get caught in the bog. But they were prepared to take the risk because they had to take certain risks in their struggle for Freedom. But the British reply had made him happy because it had once again set them on the straight though difficult path of Freedom.

FREEDOM'S FIGHT INCURABLE

Adverting to the war in Europe Panditji said that it grieved him to realise that hundreds of women and children were being bombed and killed every day. He could not feel happy when others were suffering. But he could not on that account forget his clear duty or surrender his plain rights. The Congress did not want to be caught in snares. They wanted Freedom. They had struggled for it long. The end of that struggle was not to exchange the domination of Hitler in place of that of Britain.

For the sake of Freedom they were prepared to face anybody. For the sake of freedom they were prepared to lay down their lives. If Hitler sought to conquer India, he would have to occupy a cemetery, where lay mouldering the bones of brave men.

But this was all mere talk. The war was still far from them. But it was a grave moment for Britain. In that moment Britain wanted India's help.

But even in that grievous moment those who held the reins of power in England did not want to discard Imperialism.

Britain could not possibly hope to keep India in bondage forever.

NO HUNT FOR JOBS.

Britain had only offered the Congress a few ministerial seats. Congress did not want to occupy these chairs. There were others, who were hastening to do so. He wished them well.

STRUGGLE FOR MASSES.

Therefore the path of the Congress was clear. He was glad that once more they had got the opportunity to hear the still small voice of the millions of India. He was glad that once more they would strive for the emergence of a free India whose fundamental unity was often forgotten in superficial squabbles.

He was sure of one thing and that was the struggle, which they were about to embark upon was not merely a political struggle but a social and economic struggle. Its outcome would be to free India not only from foreign rule bit also from the crushing burden of poverty, unemployment, ignorance and the curse of communalism.

22 Enemy Aircraft Destroyed

Upto 18-30 G.M.T. On Sunday

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Twenty-two enemy aircraft were destroyed in raids to-day upto 18.30 G.M.T. Eleven British planes came down. But five pilots are safe, according to an official announcement.

ENEMY FORCE BROKEN UP

An Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security Communique states:

"This morning a strong force o enemy aircraft crossed the Kent coast and flew northwards towards the Thames. Anti-aircraft defences went into action and the enemy force was intercepted by our fighters and broken up. Bombs were dropped in several places on the river and north-east Kent.

In one town several houses and shops were destroyed and some damage was done to a laundry, the railway station and riverside buildings. The number of casualties was not large.

11 PLANES SHOT DOWN

Reports hitherto received show in these engagements eleven enemy aircraft were shot down by our fighters and one of our aircraft was lost.

RAID ON LONDON OUTSKIRTS

"In the early afternoon, a second force of enemy aircraft came inland and approached the south-east outskirts of London area. A series of engagements took place and bombs were dropped before the enemy was driven back. Full reports are not yet available."

Seventh Raid In 24 Hours

An air raid warning sounded in London early to-day, being the seventh within the last 24 hours.

An Air Ministry news service summing up the Saturday's fighting says that the heaviest fighting of the day came at 18 hour when the enemy hurled 300 bombers and fighters against southeast England, including the London area

Among many fighters which helped to repulse the attack was a Polish squadron which fighting over Kent destroyed four Messerschmitts and damaged others without loss to themselves.

Raid After Mid-night

An air raid which began shortly after midnight lasted nearly four hours.

Lone planes were flitting around the London area similar to the one on previous nights. Searchlights and anti-aircraft guns were at times active but there were some long lulls. One raider caught by searchlights was heavily fired upon and appeared to be losing height and speed as it disappeared from view. It dropped no bombs on the London area.

30 HOUSES DAMAGED.

About thirty houses were severely damaged in the outskirts of London during the third raid yesterday and some were completely demolished and a row of shops was extensively damaged. The raider jettisoned its bombs when chased by a Spitfire.

In another area on the outskirts of London, women shoppers were machine-gunned. Diving low with fighter planes in pursuit, one raider fired several bursts.

RAID OVER MIDLANDS.

There was another extensive raid over the Midlands during the night. A shower of incendiary bombs was dropped at a small town causing a number of fires but they were quickly brought under control.—Reuter.

Goering Killed In London Raid?

REPORT DENIED IN BERLIN: BR. AIR OFFICIAL VIEW

LONDON, August 31.

A New York report says that Field-Marshal Goering flew in a plane over London to-day and the plane was shot down and the body has been taken to London for identification.

This report has been pompously denied in Berlin.

An official of the British Air Ministry commenting on this report said that this was highly improbable.—Reuter.

63 NAZI PLANES SHOT DOWN ON SATURDAY

The Air Ministry states, reports received to 9-30 p.m. on Saturday show that 63 enemy aircraft were shot down on that day.

Twenty-two of ours were lost but the pilots of 17 are safe.—Reuter.

NAZIS TORPEDO CHILDREN EVACUEES' SHIP

"We Don't Want Hitler To Think He Can Beat Us That Easy", Says Eight-Year Youngster

LONDON, Sept. 1.

A British evacuee ship on its way to Canada has been torpedoed by a U-Boat but not a single child was lost.

The vessel carried 320 children and other passengers, and the only casualty was a purser.

CHILDREN TAKE TO LIFEBOATS

The children had been trained by experts in lifeboat drill and to this is attributed the remarkably small casualty list. The children sang "Roll out the barrel" and "Oh Johny, Oh" as they took to lifeboats.

Over 70 children landed at a north British port early this morning. Many of them were still in pyjamas, but were still singing. The other children are expected to arrive to-day.—Reuter.

The liner was torpedoed in the Atlantic. Only the splendid training the children had received in boatdrill and their coolness in the face of danger can account for their return to safety from the ordeal which left its trace of the members of the crew.

A MIRACLE

Mr. Geoffrey Shakespeare, Dominions Under-Secretary, who welcomed the children, described their return as a miracle.

The headmaster in charge of children, said the crew treated them as though they were the salt of the earth and the way the children behaved proved they were. There was no crying or wimpering. There was lot of sickness in the boats, because the sea was rough, but those who were not ill sang "Roll Out the Barrel" as they never sung it before.

ONE EIGHT-YEAR YOUNGSTER IN THE BOAT SAID: "WE DON'T WANT HITLER TO THINK HE CAN BEAT US THAT EASY".

Yesterday the children trooped ashore as though nothing had happened and two more groups of children arriving later were just as cheerful. When the order to take to boats was given everyone got safely away except the purser, who was fatally injured when he missed his step, while entering the boat.

HOW RESCUE WAS EFFECTED.

In an official announcement the Children's Overseas Reception Board state although full details are lacking, it is known that the ship in which the children were travelling did not sink and the transfer of the little evacuees from her to rescuing ships, one of which was a warship, was carried out in perfect order.—Reuter.

Nazis Shoot Br Pilot

Deliberately Machinegunned While Descending By Parachute

LONDON, Sept. 1.

A second instance within a few days of a British pilot descending by parachute being deliberately machine-gunned by a German fighter is reported from a south-eastern area.

During a fight with three Messerschmitts on Saturday a British plane was shot down. As the pilot descended, eye-witnesses saw one of the Nazi machines detach itself from others and circle round the descending pilot. A burst of machine-gun was heard and when the parachutist landed it was found he had been shot through the heart.—Reuter.

TO ACCEPT OR NOT TO ACCEPT?

League Executive Still Undecided

Anxious Not To Displease The Masses

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The draft of a resolution prepared by three members of the Muslim League Executive who are strongly in favour of acceptance of the offer contained in the statement of the Viceroy, is understood to have been the basis of discussion for four hours to-day, when the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League reassembled. There was considerable divergence of opinion and the League Executive had not arrived at any decision when it adjourned for the day. Though the League Executive was expecting to make considerable headway to-day in the matter of drafting a reply to the Viceroy, not even the lines on which the reply is to be drafted, could be decided upon.

Questioned by press representatives Mr. M. A. Jinnah said that the League hoped to issue a resolution to the press on Monday.

TWO VIEWS.

There seem to have been lengthy speeches during the four hours' deliberations representing the views of those who are in favour of acceptance of the offer and others who wish to wait for clarification of important points. While Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Mr. Fazlul Huq and their followers seem to have expressed themselves strongly in favour of availing themselves of this opportunity and responding to Britain's offer, a few other members of the League, who are in no way less influential—Mr. Jinnah being one of them—urged that the issue should be decided in the light of the following considerations:—

that the masses were likely to misunderstand the intentions of the League and think that it was anxious to grab jobs if it showed any hurry in the matter of acceptance of Britain's offer; and

the League would not be a loser if it held out until all the points on which it had sought clarification had been clarified to its satisfaction.

The main points on which clarification was sought seem to have related to the portfolios that would be allocated to the League nominees and the powers of the Executive Councillors.

FOR PAKISTAN

The League seems to have also emphasized the need for bringing forward for consideration the entire scheme of the Indian constitution, after the war, so that the Pakistan scheme may receive due share of the attention of Britain.

The League also seems to have asked if the British Government was prepared to concede the League's claim that it could speak with authority for the Muslims of India.

NOT PLEASANT OUTLOOK

Some of the members, it is understood, referred to the possibility of the Congress launching a movement, and pointed out that if the League were to be a party to the Executive Council, it would have to face a situation which by no means would be pleasant.

Discussion on some of these points will be resumed at 10 a.m. on Monday.

Indian Christians Stand By Congress Demand

Viceroy's Statement Considered Absolutely Unsatisfactory

A resolution dubbing the Viceroy's statement as absolutely unsatisfactory and according full support to the Congress demands for a more definite assurance from the British Government, and demanding the immediate establishment of a National Government was unanimously adopted at a meeting of Indian Christians convened at the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall on Sunday.

The resolution further stated that while extending full sympathy to the people of Britain in this hour of crisis, the Christian community firmly believed that a Free and Independent India would prove a powerful ally of Britain in her fight against Fascist aggression and a strong bulwark of democracy and security.

Mr. Ignatius Fonseca, President of the Nationalist Christian Party, who presided at the meeting said that the Christians were prepared to appreciate the fact that Britain was fighting for the preservation of freedom and democracy. But what they would urge was that democracy should not be the privelege of the white races only. He regretted that the British hesitated so much to extend to India the same principles of freedom and democracy which the Britishers value so much for themselves.

STAND BY CONGRESS.

He moved the resolution and appealed to the Christians to stand solidly by the Indian National Congress which was the only organisation fighting for the Independence of the motherland and said that Christians need have no fear that their interests would suffer under a full National Government.

Mr. Joachim Alwa, seconding the resolution said that if the Indian Christian leaders were to ally themselves with the British Government for the sake of a few high jobs in Government service and forsake the Nationalist movement, they would be doing the greatest disservice to the Christian masses.

He said that the Congress was on the verge of a great political resolve and if Christians were not prepared for the utmost sacrifice they should do nothing to hinder the movement for freedom and should strive as best as they could to help the Congress cause.

Mr. J. S. S. Malelu supported the resolution and said that the Congress demand was very moderate and reasonable. They were only asking that democracy should not be kept as the close preserve of the priveleged European nations only.

Messrs. J. P. Lobo and S. B. D'Silva also supported the resolution which was carried unanimously.

MILITARY OBJECTIVES IN GERMANY AND HOLLAND BOMBED

Oil Plants, Goods Yards And Shipping Attacked

LONDON, Sept. 1.

A Communique issued by the Air Ministry stated: "Yesterday evening aircraft of the Coastal Command carried out a successful attack on oil tanks at Vlaardingen near Rotterdam.

Last night our bombers continued their attacks on selected military objectives in Germany and Holland. Among these were lighting installations and aero engine factories and an aerodrome at Berlin, oil plants at Cologne and Magdeburg, goods yards at Hamm, Soest, Osnabrick and Hanover, shipping at Emden and various industrial targets and several aerodromes.

The aircraft of the fleet air arm operating with the Coastal Command attacked oil storage tanks at Rotterdam last night. Two of our aircraft have not returned.—Reuter.

Worst Crash In American History

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.

It is reported that 24 were killed in a crash of transport plane near Lovette Ville, Virgina.

A later message says that 26 were killed in the air crash.

It is believed that the list included Senator Lundeen of Minnesota, one of the leading Isolationists.

It is believed that the plane was struck by lightning and it apparently exploded when it hit on the ground.

From the viewpoint of fatalities, the crash is the worst in the history of the American Commercial aviation.—Reuter.

The Half-Column
By "Dim"

One welcomes the Viceroy's appeal to all religions to join with the British people in observing September 8th, the first Sunday after the war as a day of prayer. Whatever may be the political differences between our two countries, India is always ready to pray for humanity—ready to pray that people, whoever they are, may be spared the suffering which this war has inflicted on them. One day we hope the children now scattered all over the country will be re-united with their parents. One day the wound of many a mutilated man will heal. For that day, you and I will gladly pray.

◆ ◆ ◆

A matter of grave concern for the Parsee community is the news that the "Charity Box" of the Punchayet is empty. A time has come when the Parsee community must do something for itself—something that is real and lasting. Gradually the Parsee community is drifting to a state of helplessness. Many of its rich men don't much care and relieve their conscience by occasional donations to charity, but the main problem remains and grows larger—it is the problem of existence for the community as a whole and so long as the older generation continue to dominate that community, nothing will ever come out of it. I fully believe that something can be done and that there are enough young men in the community who can do something, if given a chance. Won't someone step forward?

GIRI'S CALL TO WORKERS

Unite And Organise: Mere Govt. Recognition Of Union Won't Help Much

MADRAS, Sept. 1

"Unite, organise and be disciplined," was the message given to workers by Mr. V. V. Giri, former Minister for Industries and Labour presiding over the third annual conference of the Madras Press Labour Union today.

Mr. Giri observed that the hope and salvation of the working classes lay in their unity and strength. Mere recognition of Unions by the Government or the employers was not worth anything, if the workers were not strong and organised.

He declared that they would be wrong if they believed that their Labour organisations were separate from the big organisation, namely the Congress. Of course, there was need for separate organisations to redress their grievances but they must realise that without political independence, economic independence was impossible.

CHOICE FOR BRITAIN

Mr. Giri pointed out that good government was no substitute for self-government. If Britain wanted the eternal friendship of India the best way was to give self-determination to her people to have that form of government which they desired to have.

The Conference resolved 'inter alia" that the formation of a strong National Government consisting of elected representatives of the people from different provinces including accredited Trade Union representatives was the only solution to end the present deadlock.

The conference expressed the opinion that nothing short of complete independence, which alone could solve the economic and social question, would satisfy the people of India, it declared that adult franchise was the birthright of every Indian and should be adopted in all future elections.—A. P.

Azad Muslims Fresh Assault On Communal Problem

(Continued from page 4)

which poverty and unemployment may not handicap the Muslim masses.

(5) Causes of Muslim backwardness in modern educational equipment and its political consequences. Also the necessity of a political programme for the educational uplift to Muslims.

(6) Claim for preferential treatment in services under the British Government and its effects in the past and the advantages or disadvantages of any permanent reliance on such an arrangement. Also, a considered scheme for liquidating the existing disparity in services.

(7) The old structure of Shariat Law and the possibility of its restoration under modern conditions in a modern State.

(8) Cultural development, language, literature, script, fine arts and the common bases of the latter among Indian Muslims.

(9) Variations from province to province of linguistic, social and even cultural distinctions between Musalmans and Musalmans. Points of contact with other communities and the resulting consequences.

(10) A common basis of the economic structure of the whole country, and the place of Indian Muslims in the agrarian, commercial and industrial life of the country with varying conditions in different provinces.

(11) Hindu-Muslim relations under the British Government and their deterioration with political advancement and the approaching prospect of transfer of power.

(12) Efforts to effect political adjustments for co-operation on a common basis:—

(a) Congress-League Scheme of 1916 (for provincial autonomy mainly).

(b) Congress-Khilafat approach of 1919 (for self-government).

(c) Period of serious distemper and keen communal bitterness and communal riots of 1922 and 1924—as the result of the first shock of visual failure and consequent dispersal of national elements into communal groups.

(d) Delhi Unity Conference of 1924 (for controlling "c").

(e) Calcutta League Resolution of 1927 (a fresh political approach).

(f) Nehru Report of 1928 (a fresh attempt at a political solution).

(g) The Allahabad Unity Conference of 1932 (a further attempt at a political settlement).

(h) Finally, all the other steps that have been taken to solve the communal problem since 1932 up to date and their results.

BASIS FOR DISCUSSION.

It is felt that only by a careful review of the entire background and an exhaustive survery of all the problems which have arisen during the past 1,000 years and the conditions under the British Government which have culminated in the accentuation of the present attitude among important political sections, both Hindu and Muslim, can a proper appreciation of the present situation be made and it is in the light of the actual problems confronting the Muslim community in India to-day that any approach to the solution of the communal problem can be attempted. Neither this questionnaire nor the material supplied herewith pretends to be either exhaustive or in any sense a rigid framework. It is for the majority of the Indian Muslims to come to their own conclusions in every respect. This is no more than a basis for discussion and an attempt to invite your attention to the consideration of the problems which you feel require to be solved.

You are requested to be so kind as to favour the Board with your valuable ideas to enable them to draft their recommendations to the next session of the Conference, in accordance with the just requirements of the Indian Muslims. This questionnaire is being addressed to all prominent Indian Muslims for eliciting their opinion, and it is also being released to the Press. You are requested to send in your written suggestions by the 25th September, 1940, to enable the Board to tabulate them for inclusion in the material which is to form the basis of their recommendations. The final decision will rest with the next Conference, in which, it is earnestly hoped, you will participate to help the formation of a wise and urgently needed programme for the Musalmans of India.

Questionnaire

1. In view of the fact that Hindus, Muslims and other inhabitants of India have lived side by side with one another for over 1,000 years, is it not necessary that a form of Government should be devised for the country as a whole under which while the country should enjoy the same freedom, and sovereignty as other independent countries of the world, all the inhabitants of India, whatever their religious "or political" beliefs, should be guaranteed joint partnership in all the resources of the country and full rights of equal citizenship in every walk of life and in every department of the State?

SPECIAL RIGHTS

2. Do you consider it necessary that in connection with Fundamental Rights a chapter of special rights of religious groups in the constitution should be included, whether these groups happen to be in a minority or in a majority in the country as a whole or in any part thereof?

JUDICIAL MACHINERY

3. (a) What religious rights of Muslims do you think should be included in Fundamental Rights?

(b) What political or judicial machinery would you suggest for (i) the determination and (ii) the just settlement of such rights?

4. (a) What political, economic, cultural and social rights of groups and individuals would you include for general citizenship in the Fundamental Rights?

(b) By what constitutional or judicial machinery and procedure would you secure their inviolability?

CONSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE

5. Would you, for instance, lay down in respect of all the foregoing questions that:

(a) Neither the country as a whole, nor any part of it, nor the resources thereof shall be claimed by any particular community, group or party as their exclusive domain and the Constitutional Structure of the country as a whole shall be Federal and non-unitary, and the Provinces or Federal units or States shall be fully autonomous in all respects, the Federal Centre, exercising only such and so many powers on behalf of the several federal units as may relate to matters of common interest only according to an "agreed list" of Federal subjects such for instance as External Affairs, Defence, Communications, Customs, Harbours, Territorial Waters, Lighthouses, etc.,

(b) Neither the Federal nor the Provincial Government shall have any "State religion", nor shall they give grants-in-aid to, nor endow any institutions or movements out of the revenues of the State, but if any religious community, by a majority of 75 per cent. of its representatives, desires to levy a special tax or cess from that community for the endowment or maintenance of a denominational institution, the Federal or the Provincial State may enact a measure to create a statutory trust of the Community concerned, and may assist the Trust to realise the tax? Or would you have it otherwise?

(c) For the purposes of fundamental rights all Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, and Parsis, whatever their sub-divisions, shall each constitute one religious community and the others, shall be classified according to the fundamental distinction of the first article of their faith or belief.

(d) Fundamental rights shall include the following:—

1. Freedom of association and combination;
2. Freedom of expression of opinion;
3. Freedom of conscience and the free profession and practice of religion;
4. Protection of the "personal laws", culture, language, education, scripts, places of worship and burial, Aukaf, and charitable institutions of various religious communities;
5. Equal rights and obligations of all citizens without any distinction of sex;
6. No disability shall attach to any citizen by reason of his or her religion, caste or creed or sex in regard to public employment, office of power or honour and in the exercise of any trade or calling;
7. Equal rights of all citizens in regard to public roads, wells, schools, places of public resort, and all other public institutions;
8. Right to keep and bear arms subject to general regulations applicable to all alike;
9. No person shall be deprived of his liberty nor shall his dwelling or property be entered, sequestered or confiscated, save in accordance with law;
10. Universal suffrage;
11. Free primary education;
12. A minimum living wage for all kinds of labourers, limited hours, healthy conditions of work, protection against the economic consequences of old-age, sickness and unemployment;
13. The State shall guarantee that no citizen shall remain unemployed and shall receive a minimum allowance from the State in case of involuntary unemployment;

(e) In the matter of faith, religious belief and observances, personal laws, language scripts, culture and the right to preach to others, all religious groups shall be free and fully autonomous, provided that individuals shall have the freedom to change and declare their faith and change of faith shall involve no punishment nor shall any one be coerced to conform to any particular social behaviour or religious observance.

(f) Neither the Federal nor the Provincial State, nor any local or Statutory body shall change the nature of any religious institution or place of worship, burial or cremation, statutorily or voluntarily maintained The State shall ensure the uninterrupted enjoyment of all lawful rights and religious practices.

(g) No Wakf property or property dedicated to God or gods shall under any circumstances, notwithstanding the law of transfer, limitation, prescription, confiscation or otherwise be used for any purpose other than the purpose for which it was intended, provided that this provision shall have no retrospective effect

(h) No person shall be debarred by legislation, executive action or by social pressure from any kind of food allowed by his belief, nor shall any such person be obstructed by legislation, executive action, the action of a statutory or local body or by coercion in the pursuit of any trade, profession or calling.

(i) No citizen shall be debarred from any public service (which shall include service under any Government or local or Statutory body or any body corporate or any Government aided or subsidised concern) merely on account of any disability based off sex, religion or creed

(j) i. No provision of the constitution which relates to the exclusive rights and interests of the various religious groups shall be valid unless it is agreed to by the representatives of the group concerned, provided provisions validly formulated by the groups concerned shall be incorporated in the constitution. No such constitutional provision shall be added to, amended or modified without the approval of the group concerned

ii. No legislative measure adversely affecting any of the fundamental rights of a religious group shall be introduced into the legislature unless the group concerned agrees to it.

iii. Every social or religious measure relating to the personal law of a religious group, which does not affect another religious group, if desired by a majority of the entire representatives of the group concerned shall be passed by the appropriate legislature.

iv. No restriction shall be placed on the movement of any citizen from one part of India to another and all shall enjoy equal rights of citizenship throughout the country.

v. There shall be no discriminatory legislation

(k) All grievances based on the contravention of any of the fundamental rights or of any provision of the constitution shall be cognizable by a Bench of the appropriate Provincial High Court, and an appeal shall lie to the Supreme or the Federal Court, as the case may be.

GOVT. POSTS.

6. (a) Would you suggest the continuance and maintenance of the proportion of posts in All-India services sanctioned by the Central Government up to the end of 1940? Or have you any alternative suggestion?

(b) What proportion of posts would you suggest for minorities, in services under provincial governments and under local and statutory bodies?

ELECTIONS.

7. Will you kindly make your suggestions with respect to the method and manner of election to various legislatures and other elected bodies and also with regard to the question of reservation of seats, etc.?

SUGGESTIONS.

8. What are your suggestions with reasons therefor as regards:—

(1) redistribution of provinces, if any;
(2) formation of Cabinets;
(3) composition of defence services;
(4) the structure of provincial judiciary, and
(5) the composition of Public Services Commissions.

STATE LANGUAGE.

9. What in your opinion should be the State language for Federal and inter-Provincial contacts and communications? Should it not be the commonly spoken Hindustani language of upper India which is widely understood in the major part of the country?

INDEBTEDNESS.

10. Have you any suggestions to make with regard to:—

(1) relief of indebtedness and
(2) the control of usuary and interest.

11. Will you kindly state your views with respect to general prohibition of intoxicants, drugs and opium and further suggest how best this end can be achieved?

SPECIAL DISABILITIES.

12. What have you to say about conditions of serfdom and exhorbitant agricultural rents if they still prevail in your province?

13. Are you aware of any section of Muslims who suffer from certain social disabilities? If so, how do you propose to secure just and equal treatment for them?

14. Please finally make whatever other suggestions you think necessary for a just and permanent settlement of the communal or any other relevant problem?

No Visitors To Be Allowed To A.I.C.C.

Bombay Session To Be Held On 15th Instant

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee announce:—

As decided by the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, the meeting of the All India Congress Committee will be held in Bombay on the 15th of September and on subsequent days.

Place Of Meeting

The Meeting will take place at Sunderbai Hansraj Pragji Thakersy Hall 1/2 Carnegy Road, next to Government of India's Central Buildings on Queen's Road.

The members of the A.I.C.C. and other invited leaders will be the guests of the Bombay P.C.C These friends are requested to immediately intimate the Bombay P.C.C. the date and time of their arrival in Bombay.

PRESS PASSES

A limited number of press passes will be issued to news agencies, and prominent dailies. These passes will not be sent by post. These will have to be received in Bombay on production of the formal authorisation from the newspapers concerned. No paper will get more than one pass. Since the accommodation is very much limited it will be impossible to give any passes to the weeklies.

NO VISITORS

No tickets for visitors have been issued and, therefore, visitors will not be allowed to attend the meeting. Visitors from outside coming to Bombay in the hope of being able to attend the meeting will do so at their own risk, since the accommodation is very much limited.

Bengal D.L.B. Chiefs Meet

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

An important conference of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of all District Boards of the Province was held in the room of the Maharaja Srischandra Nandi, Minister of Communications and Works, to-day when a plan for decentralisation of minor irrigation schemes of local importance was discussed. It is understood that a general agreement satisfactory to all present was reached.

The Minister speaking at the Conference stated that the Government should bear two-thirds of the expenditure of schemes for improvement of the present unsatisfactory condition regarding irrigation, productivity of soil and navigation facilities in the Province, while the remaining one-third should be borne by the District Board concerned either from its own funds or by way of contribution from the public.—Unied Press.

Berlin Underground System Closed

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.

A Berlin correspondent of the American Trans Radio News service reports that it has been announced in Berlin that two branch lines of the central underground system were ordered to be closed to-night owing to damage caused during last night's R. A. F. raid.

The agency adds that officials have insisted on the closure as a precautionary measure to guard against injury from possible time-bombs.

It is reported that entire underground power system of Berlin has been put out of order.—Reuter.

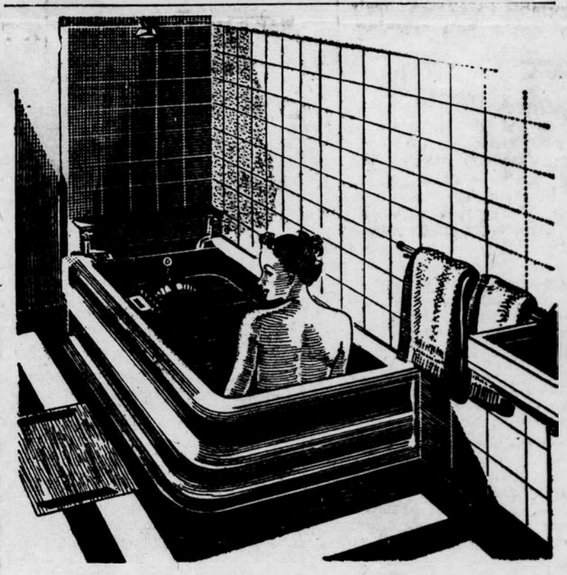


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On The Air

MONDAY, SEPT. 2.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (885 kc/s)

5 p.m. Delhi Radio Orchestra. 5-10 E. Roberts. 5-30 Nasir Kha . 5-50 Radha Bai. 6-15 Ghulam Fareed. 6-30 Marwa on the violin. 6-40 Bibe Khan. 7 Weapons of victory. 7-15 Abdush Shakur 7-30 Radha Bai and Ghulam Fareed. 7-45 For villagers only. 8-30 Air Force. 3. 8-45 Shair Ki Duniya. 10 Side lights on the war. 10-5 Ghulam Fareed. 10-20 Bibe Khan. 10-30 Apni Apni Gaiki.

Delhi II—Programme

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 to 7-45 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 7-45 E. Roberts. 8 Ghulam Fareed and Radha Bai. 8-15 Bibe Khan. 8-30 to 9-30 As in Delhi 1. 9-30 Nasir Khan. 9-50 Abdush Shakur. 10 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1. 10-30 Radha Bai. 10-45 E. Roberts.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. News in Marathi. 7-40 News in Gujarati. 7-50 Yoga on the air. 8 Keep fit! 8-10 Gulshan Sufi. 8-22 Dattoba Tawde. 8-37 Abdul Aziz Khan. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 A topical talk in Gujarati. 9-15 Devotional music. 9-25 The Air Sextet. 12-30 p.m A light selection. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Bhajans. 1-20 Mutual understanding. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Do you know madame? 1-40 Lunch hour music. 4-15 Musical prelude. 4-20 English Literature. 4-35 Some Indian ragas. 4-45 Current news review. 5 R. D. Joshi. 5-20 A Nautch Dhun. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Malka Bai. 5-47 Narottamdas. 5-50 V. S. Nasikkar. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 G. Rasool. 6-20 Master Nagesh. 6-30 Nana Ani Mani. 7 Navarater Ni Biladi. 7-15 Gulshan Sufi. 7-30 R. D. Joshi. 7-45 V. S. Nasikkar. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 To-morrow. 8-30 Rights of Man. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-50 Gulshan Sufi. 10 Dattoba Tawde. 10-15 Instrumental duets. 10-20 Melodies from Andhi.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Geets. 7-40 Jogia on the Hamidi. 7-50 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Chandra Bai Jambolikar. 9 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Rapkumar Nautch. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

4-15 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Dattoba Tawde. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Gauri on the sarod. 6-10 to 7-30 As in Bombay 1. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Malka Bai. 8-7 R. D. Joshi. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-15 Chandra Bai Jambolikar. 9-30 Ken Mac and his dance band.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 p.m. Tarjar Ashar. 5-30 Bhgabat Banerjee. 5-50 Renuka Mittra. 6-5 Nilmani Singha. 6-15 Mohan Sukul. 6-30 Reply to listeners' letters. 6-45 Akinchan Dutt. 7 Gouri Dutt. 7-15 Bipralabdhaa. 8 Dnyeer Maya. 8-20 Akinchan Dutt. 8-30 Kusum Goswami. 9 Esme Coombs. 10 Flashes of variety.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M
Calcutta Mail (via Chhoeki)	9-35	20-15
Madras Mail	6-00	22-00
Peshawar Lucknow (Express)	6-15	22-45
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-05	18-05
Madras Express	10-15	14-30
Poona Mail	10-30	17-30
Punjab Mail	12-30	17-45
Nagpur Express	15-00	21-00
Poona Fast Passenger	16-50	11-50
Poona Express	19-32	8-05

B. B. and C. I. Railway

	Arr. H.M	Dep H.M
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13-50
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Kathiawar Mail	6-45	21-30
Gujarat Mail	7-28	22-00
Frontier Mail	8-15 (*Mon.)	21-15 (Sat.)
The Flying Ranee Surat	9-48	15-16
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Monday)	10-58	
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturday)		18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-15	22-30
Kathiawar Express	18-45	8-45
Baroda Passenger	20?7	9-06

*If Monday is a Bank holiday this train will run on Tuesday.

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In order to popularise "EVERSHINE" the price is to be Rs. 3/- per Phial with directions for a very short period, after some time its original price of Rs. 12/- per Phial will be charged. Chances for such wonders occur rarely in life. Order to-day for to-morrow may be too late.

NOTE:—A cash Reward of Rs. 5,000 shall be awarded to any Scientist or Medical Man or any of the public who proves the ineffiecsy of our wonderful Invention.

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THE ROYAL CHAMBER OF SCIENCE, P. B. 82, CALCUTTA.

Improved Buying On N. Y. Cotton Exchange

BETTER BUSINESS IN DRY-GOODS

Prices Rise After Early Weakness

Bombay, Aug 31

On Friday the New York cotton market opened quiet. There was some selling by Spot Houses but later on prices advanced on improved buying influenced by firmness of Wall Street and better business in dry goods market. The Wall Street market was firm and Chicago firmed up on active buying on the general belief that the peak of the Spring crop movement is over.

NEW YORK MARKET

At the opening October was 2 points down at 9.21 which was the lowest level. Later prices advanced to 9.30 on active general buying. The market closed at a net rise of 6 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 4 points at 9.93c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly firm with increased buying and closed at a rise of 6 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices were unchanged at 9.65c. per lb

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a rise of 2 points with October 7.71. The market was stagnant with small trade calling on higher Bombay advices. Later on there was moderate hedge selling and the market closed at a net decline of 1 to 3 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 7 points at 8 23d. per lb.

Egyptian cotton market was steady with a moderate demand. Uppers futures closed 2 points up and Giza futures closed 16 to 6 points higher.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (1-26 p.m.) ..... 9.30+07
New York October lowest (10 a.m.) ..... 9.21—02
Liverpool October highest ..... 7.71+02
Liverpool October lowest ..... 7.66—03

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Contract shortage slowly but surely causing advance under steady trade demand. Bullish.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, August 31.

October	9.29
December	9.25
January	9.15
Middling Spot	9.91

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, August 31.

October	9.34
December	9.28
January	9.16
Middling Spot	9.65

NEW YORK COTTON
11/00 RANGES NOON CALL
New York, August 31.

October	closed
December	closed
March	closed

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, August 31.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U S. Ports	24,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	nil
Day's Exports to China and Japan	nil

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, August 31.

T. T. London On:—	
New York	4.02-1/2 to 4.03-1/2
Madrid	37.70 sellers
Montreal	4.43/4.47
Berne	17.65/17.75
Stockholm	16.85/16.93

LONDON SILVER
London, August 31.

Spot closed.
Forward closed.

LONDON GOLD
London, August 31.

Gold Bars Fine per oz closed.

LONDON RUBBER
London, August 31.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed per lb. closed.

LONDON SEEDS
London, August 31.

Rozario Santa Fe not quoted
Barletta Russo not quoted.
South Australian 26/9 September quoted.

'THE EAGLE'S PREY'

Radio Special Programme For To-morrow

NEW DELHI, August 31.

On the occasion of the War Anniversary on September 3, 1940 a special programme entitled "the Eagle's Prey" will be broadcast from the Calcutta Station of all India Radio at 10 p.m.

The cast will include representatives of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium and France.—A. P.

THE WEATHER

A Few More Falls Expected In Bombay

POONA, September 1

The monsoon has been active in Assam and East United Provinces. Local rain also occurred in Bay islands. North Bengal, Bihar, West United Provinces Hills, East Central India, Konkan and Malabar, while a few falls were reported from South Bengal, Orissa. East Central Province and Punjab Hills.

The chief amounts of rainfall in inches were: Cheerapunji 2; Dibrugarh, Sibsagar and Lucknow 1 1/2; Dinajpur, Darbhanga and Dalhousie. 1; Tejpur 3/4; Jessore, Allahabad, Sutna and Khandala 1/2.

Forecast until the evening of second: Monsoon will be active in Assam. Local rain is likely in Bengal, Bihar, Konkan and Malabar, while a few falls may occur in Orissa, East United Provinces, Punjab hills, central parts of the country, Bombay Deccan, Madras Deccan, Mysore and Southeast Madras.—A. P.

MADRAS-RANGOON SHIPPING SERVICE

SIMLA, August 31

A "Communique" says:

As representations have been received by the Government of India from certain commercial bodies regarding the suspension of the shipping service between Madras and Rangoon, it is notified for general information that it is learned from the Shipping Controller for India that the British India Steam Navigation Company hope to have a vessel running regularly on the Madras-Rangoon line in a few days' time.—A. P.

Working Class Cost Of Living

During the month ended August 15, 1940, the working class cost of living index number for Bombay, with the average prices for the year ended June 1934, equal to 100, was 114—one point higher than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles rose by two points to 129.

In July the working class cost of living index number for Ahmedabad, with the average prices for the year ended July 1927, equal to 100, was 79—on point lower than in the previous month. The index number for food articles fell by one point to 72.

In July the working class cost of living index number for Sholapur, with the average prices for the year ended January 1928, equal to 100, was 76—the same as in the preceding month. The index number for food articles rose by one point to 72.

Cheap Loans In London Money Market

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, August 31

On the money market, despite some contraction in offerings during the past week, borrowers continued to obtain overnight loans cheaply.

The whole of 65 millions sterling treasury bills offered were allotted at the average rate of one sterling six decimal three-one pence which is fractionally in market's favour.

Market, however, was disappointed with their allotment of 27 per cent. compared with 56 per cent. last week.

The reduced quota was attributed to large replacement demand by certain institutions.

Applications for bills reached record figures, 134 decimal 9 millions.

Wall-Street closed firm.

WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Sept. 1.

The following is the maximum and the minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at the various stations during the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. to-day:—

STATIONS	Temperatures Maximum	Minimum	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Total since June 1	Departure from normal
Chittagaon	85	78	0.1	53.5	—9.4
Calcutta	94	83	0.0	30.4	—7.1
Cuttack	80	81	0.0	50.5	—14.7
Ranchi					0
Patna	90	82	T.	29.5	—4.4
Gorakhpur	92	80	0.0	23.0	—12.2
Benares	88	79	0.1	33.5	+5.1
Allahabad	88	70	0.5	20.3	—
Cawnpore	92	79	0.2	15.2	—10.5
Lucknow	90	78	1.4	27.3	+0.1
Jhansi	88	75	0.0	29.0	+1.5
Agra	93	78	0.0	14.2	—5.7
Bareilly	92	80	T	42.3	+11.1
Dehradun	88	76	0.0	49.2	—1.5
Delhi	86	77	0.0	17.7	—0.4
Ambala	98	81	0.0	20.1	+1.0
Lahore	103	81	0.0	7.6	—5.0
Ludhiana	100	80	0.0	21.3	+3.4
Sialkot	100	80	0.0	8.8	+9.4
Rawalpindi	100	76	0.0	20.9	+1.7
Lyallpur	102	79	0.0	3.1	—6.0
Multan	101	80	0.0	3.2	—1.5
Srinagar	87	58	0.0	7.2	+1.0
Peshawar	102	77	0.0	1.5	—2.3
Dehra Ismal Khan	107	78	0.0	2.3	—2.5
Fort Sandeman	95	72	0.0	3.2	—1.7
Quetta	86	47	0.0	0.5	—
Rangoon					0
Khandwa	82	70	0.0	25.5	+8.8
Jubbulpore	83	74	T	42.9	+0.7
Nagpur	85	74	0.0	59.5	—24.5
BOMBAY	88	79	H.	79.3	+22.5
Ratnagiri	85	75	0.3	48.1	+2.0
Poona	83	70	T	13.1	—2.4
Ahmednagar	87	64	0.0	14.6	—3.3
Sholapur	93	67	0.0	17.8	+4.3
Hyderabad Dn.	88	70	0.0	18.2	—1.3
Bangalore	83	66	0.0	9.5	—3.1
Mysore	84	65	0.0	9.9	+0.9
Calicut	81	76	T	98.3	+18.2
Madras	96	76	0.0	9.1	—1.5
Saigyo					0
Shillong	76	66	0.2	40.6	—5.0
Darjeeling					
Simla	60		0.0	35.4	—6.3
Pachmarhi	72	66	0.1	83.2	+26.6
Kodaikanal	65	52	T	14.0	—8.4
Coonoor					0
Colombo	87	80	0.0	15.3	—1.0
Jacobabad	01	78	0.0	2.0	—0.1
Hyderabad Sind	100	76	0.0	4.5	—0.9
Karachi	83	75	0.0	4.6	—0.8
Jaipur	88	72	T	25.1	+6.5
Ajmer	83	74	0.0	23.5	+7.7
Deesa	88	72	0.0	16.1	—3.9
Rajkot	92	74	0.0	14.8	—6.3
Bhopal	80	71	0.0	38.2	—
Akola	89	72	0.0	30.9	+9.8
Amraoti	85	70	0.0	31.9	+9.8
Indore	83	71	0.0	35.5	+11.7
Marmagoa	83	76	T	107.8	—
Malegaon	90	70	0.	9.9	—2.5
Mussoorie	70	62	0.1	77.3	+14.2
Mahableshwar	66	58	0.3	217.0	10 5
Baroda	91	74	0.0	16.3	—
Karwar					0
Bhawalpur	100	80	0.0	3.9	+0.1
Belgaum	78	66	0.0	39.6	+5.5
Murree	77	59	0.0	29.2	—1.7
Cherrapunji	70	67	2.0	212.9	—63.3
Bijapur	92	68	0.0	8.1	+0.1
Dalhousie	71	62	0.9	52.9	+1.3
Khandalla			0.0	0.6	180.7
Mount Abu	70	62	0.0	45.5	—3.6
Ootacamund	64	51	0.1	20.5	—20.3
Marmagoa	83	76	T	107.8	+
Jodhpur	89	74	0.0	10.0	+0.4

FOUNDATIONS FOR JUST CIVILISATION

"Aggressive Nationalism Must Be Ended"

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

The true moral foundations for a just a civilisation were dignity of man and the moral community of mankind, observed Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, presiding at the 49th foundation celebration of the Calcutta University Institute.

Sir Sarvapalli said that people of great imagination who indulged in what might be called fantasy, had familiarised themselves with the idea of the extinction of the human species by an invasion from another planet, or by the gradual cooling of the sun which would make life impossible, or to the production of some kind of nitrogen gas but it seemed to him that no such catastrophe was necessary to devour the human race. If it was going to be destroyed, it was going to be destroyed by human selfishness, stupidity and materialism. The evil of wickedness happened to be enshrined in the human heart.

The speaker said that it was the first essential for any kind of just civilisation that man must learn to realise his worth. Unless that was done, the present unhappiness in the world would not cease. Similar was the case with the idea of moral community of mankind. It taught men to regard all human beings as belonging to a common brotherhood. It was the aggressive nationalism of today which tended to disrupt the fundamental unity of mankind. —A.P.

INDIAN SOLDIERS IN EGYPT

Ration And Comforts Are Good, Says Sir Sher Md. Khan

LAHORE, Aug. 30.

The life of the Indian soldiers in Egypt is described by Maj. Sir Sher Mahomed Khan in a letter to H. E. the Governor of the Punjab written from "somewhere in Egypt" where the Major has arrived after a long voyage "without the least discomfort."

Maj. Sher Mahomed says:—"The arrangements and comforts for Indian troops are splendid. It is even a surprise to me, a soldier, to see the activities of the staff, not only towards the war plans but towards the comforts of troops. A Club is opened in the town for Indian troops where they can have light refreshments and books to read whenever they visit the town on leave from desert.

"Ration is quite good and G. O. C. British troops in Egypt takes much pains to keep the Indian troops as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. He is a fine soldier and comes from a very old soldier's family. I am very glad and grateful indeed that authorities here are alert about every need of Indian troops and they are pleased to utilise my humble services to keep up the morale of Indian troops.

"I am going out in Desert with a staff shortly for a few days to meet Indian ranks."—A. P.

AMNESTY FOR MYSORE POLITICALS

BANGALORE, August 31

The Government of Mysore have decided to release all political prisoners in the State on the occasion of the "Pattabhishekam" (installation in Gadi) of the new Maharaja on September 8. Orders to this effect will be issued shortly. —United Press.

Aerodrome For Bihar?

PATNA, August 31.

Captain Leete, officiating Director of Civil Aviation, Government of India who arrived here this morning had informal discussions with the members of the Executive Committee of the Bihar Flying Club and is understood to have explained the position of the Government of India with regard to the assistance they can give to the club.

Captain Leete later on visited the site of the proposed aerodrome.—A. P.

U. P. Governor Visits Dayalbagh

AGRA, Aug. 30.

His Excellency and Lady Hallett attended a garden party given by the Radhaswami Satsang at Dayalbagh and dined with the Commissioner and Mrs. Khurshed Ahmed Khan.—A. P.

HYDERABAD (Dn.)—The Hyderabad Hurricane Fund now exceeds Rs. 11¼ lakhs.

Bangalore Muslims Enter Semi-Final

City Police Put Up Great Fight

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The Bangalore Muslims have now entered the semi-final round of the Rovers' Cup Tournament. On Sunday, with conditions admirably suited for a barefooted team, they eliminated the Bombay City Police from the competition with a margin of four goals to two. They are to meet the winners in the Mohun Bagan—Y.M.C.A. match which has been fixed for Tuesday.

The football served on Sunday was not of a high standard. The City Police, who had sprung a surprise in their previous match by defeating the B. B. and C. I., never appeared to be a harmonious unit and they lacked understanding between the half-backs and the forward line. Against the wiley Bangalore forwards, the Police defence looked disorganized. Couto in the goal and Jameson in the backline really did good work and were mainly responsible to keep the score low. Birkes, the Police centre-forward, was a great trier and a brilliant one occasionally. Adams and Lazarus too deserve mention for their great efforts.

In D'Cruz and Rahmat, the Bangalore Muslims have two red-hot goal-getters. Both were very speedy and clever on the bonedry ground, and whenever they were in possession of the ball, were dangerous and threatened to score. These two players shared the points their side scored against the Police. The Muslim half-back-line was quite round but the men behind were not so.

MUSLIMS SCORE.

The first half was more or less evenly fought out and for long spells, the rival defences had control. In the eleventh minute, D'Cruz trapping a high ball from Mohideen, the Muslim centre-half, tricked Jameson and scored from point-blank range. A short spell followed in the Muslim area and Birks tested Kadirvelu with an angular shot, which the latter saved conceding a corner.

Midfield play followed for a few minutes, the rival defences having a busy time. The Police were repeatedly penalised for rough play. A free-kick awarded against them in the 21st minute, resulted in D'Cruz finding the net again. Misunderstanding between Jameson and Couto gave D'Cruz the chance. He made no mistake. The Muslims were on top and the Police defence had a hard time. The half time whistle blew with the Muslims still pressing.

TWO GOALS IN ONE MINUTE!

Two minutes after resumption Rahmat, the Muslim left-in, moved down fast on the wing, cut in and from close range shot hard. The ball hit the Police custodian's legs and bounded against Rahmat. He just pushed the ball into the net.

Events took a sensational turn in the next few minutes. The Police, far from being demoralised, attacked with great determination and vigour. In the sixth minute Adams, the Police right-in, dashed with the ball and passed out to Lazarus who promptly centred. The Bangalore backs failed to intercept, and Birks tallied with a stinging shot.

Less than a minute later, the Police attacked again, and after some more clever work by Adams, a fine opening was created for Birks., who shot for the top of the net. The goalie, in saving carried the ball into the net, and gave the Police the second goal and a fighting chance to save the game.

But the Police failed to maintain the pressure. Soon the Muslims took over the control again and made repeated raids into the Police area. There were, however, occasional Police raids also, and once Birks' shot failed to find the objective simply due to a great save by Kadirvelu.

JUNAGADH CRICKET

(From Our Correspondent).

JUNAGADH, Aug. 30.

An Half-Day Cricket Match was played on the 29th August, between the State Muslim Hostels' Cricket Club and the Bahauddin Colltge. The Muslim Hostels' Cricket Club won toss and elected to bat. They put up a total of 85 runs for 9 wickets. The Collegians collected 72 runs losing 3 wickets.

An Half-Day Cricket Match was played at Junagadh on the 28th August 1940 between the Namadar Vali Ahed Bahadur's Cricket XI versus the Bahauddin College Cricket XI.

The Heir Apparent won the toss and his side scored 129 playing till five o'clock. Vincent and Eric scored 33 and 29 respectively. The Collegians collected 107 at the loss of 6 wickets. Bhorat, Md. Ghani and Rana put up 44, 15 and 16 respectively.

Join With Britain In National Prayer

SIMLA, August 31

A "Communique" says:—

His Excellency the Viceroy appeals to all religions in India to join with the people of the United Kingdom in observing Sunday, September 8, the first Sunday after the anniversary of the outbreak of the war, as a day of national prayer.—A. P.

Viceroy Appeals For National Prayer

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

His Excellency the Viceroy has appealed to all religions in India to join the people of the United Kingdom in observing Sunday, September 6, as a day of national prayer.—United Press.

INDIA LABOUR SECRETARY.

SIMLA, Aug 30.

It is learned that Mr. M. S. A. Hydari, Secretary, Labour Department, Government of India, is proceeding on leave for a month with effect from September 10. Mr. H. Tufnell-Barrett will officiate for him, while Mr. P. Madhava Menon will officiate for Mr. Tufnell-Barrett as Deputy Secretary.—A. P.

Gratis Gazette Copies Curtailed

LUCKNOW, Aug. 30.

The Government of United Provinces have decided to drastically curtail the free supply of Government Gazette on grounds of war economy.

The free supplies will in future be confined primarily to Government offices, leading newspapers and some important libraries and public associations in the Province.—A. P.

Tennis

"JIMMY" MEHTA BEATS MICHELMORE

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

J. M. Mehta entered the semi-finals of the Men's Singles for the Calcutta Hard Courts Championships played at the South Club. His Victory is all the more deserving, for he beat one of the most experienced singles players in W. H. S. Michelmore in straight sets.

Mehta forced the pace throughout, and his drives down the sides and volleying was strong. Mehta now meets A. Madan Mohan in the semi-final round

E. C. Ford, and Samant Misra, two junior players playing in the Open Men's Doubles, gave J. M. Mehta and P. N. Murti a hard first set fight. The Juniors' were keen to go all out for their strokes and scored many aces in the first set which went to 12 games. The second set was won with the loss of a game by Mehta and Murti

RESULTES:—

MENS SINGLES:—J. M. Mehta beat W. H. S. Michelmore 6-3, 6-2.

MENS DOUBLES:—C. L. Mehta and A Madan Mohan beat S. Mitra and S. Ray 6-1, 6-0.

J. M. Mehta and P. N. Murti beat E. C. Ford and Samant Misra 7-5, 6-1. —A. P.

Calcutta Tennis

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

J. M. Mehta entered the final of the Calcutta Hard Courts championships defeating Madan Mohan 6/1, 9/7. He now meets the winners of the match between Dilip K. Bose and D. Albert.

Results:—Men's singles:—

J. M. Mehta beat A. Madan Mohan 6-1, 9-7.

D. Albert beat G. Birla 9/7, 6/1.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1940


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IN GANDHIJI'S IDEAL STATE

Policemen Will Be Reformers

THEY WILL BE SERVANTS—NOT MASTERS OF PEOPLE AND THEY BELIEVE IN NON-VIOLENCE

"I HAVE NOT THE COURAGE TO DECLARE THAT WE CAN CARRY ON WITHOUT A POLICE FORCE AS I HAVE IN RESPECT OF AN ARMY," DECLARES MAHATMA GANDHI IN AN ARTICLE IN THE CURRENT ISSUE OF THE "HARIJAN", ENTITLED "MY IDEA OF A POLICE FORCE."

Mahatma Gandhi adds, "Of course, I can do envisage a state where the police will not be necessary; but whether we shall succeed in realising it, the future alone will show.

The Police force will have some kind of arms, but they will be rarely used, if at all. In fact, the policemen will be reformers."

Checking External Aggression

The following is the full text of the article.

"A friend writes as follows:

"The English sister, whom you recently quoted, rightly says that efforts should always be made to stem external aggression by non-violent means, and that present circumstances offer a peculiarly suitable opportunity for demonstrating that it is possible to secure better results through non-violence than through armed force. But 'ahimsa' as a weapon to counter internal disorders presents difficulties.

In our country, there can be three types of internal disturbances, viz., communal, industrial, and dacoities. The root causes of these are mutual distrust, social injustice, and grinding poverty due to economic exploitation and unemployment. So long as these causes exist, the threefold disturbances will take place in spite of armed forces. Your constructive programme is the only means of removing these root causes. But it will take time. What is to be done in the meantime? Can non-violence solve the difficulties?

"POLICE FORCE ESSENTIAL"

Can we envisage, an order of society in which we will not have to resort to 'ahimsa' in any form whatsoever? Suppose for argument's sake that there exists a society where the majority does not possess goods that would excite envy and where everyone has the wherewithal to live contentedly. Even then, it does not seem possible that there will be no disputes over proprietorship of land, lending and borrowing of money, and other business dealings. For these, therefore, we must provide the means of justice and see that the decisions of the courts or arbitration boards are carried out. For this, it will be essential to have a police force. If there were a non-violent government in power to-day, would it use the police force for quelling internal disorders? And are you willing to maintain it for all time or only temporarily? My mind refuses to go so far as to envisage a time when a police force will be a superfluity. There seems to me to be no escape from placing this limitation, as it were, on Ahimsa".

The questions asked in this letter are of the utmost importance and deserve notice. If true 'ahimsa' had come into being within us, and if our so-called Satyagraha movements had been truly non-violent, these questions would not have arisen because they would have been solved.

FRUITS OF AHIMSA

For one who has never seen the Arctic regions, an imaginary description of them, however elaborate, can convey but an inadequate idea of the reality. Even so is it with 'ahimsa'. If all Congressmen had been true to their creed, we would not be vacillating between violence and non-violence as we are to-day. The fruits of 'ahimsa' would be in evidence everywhere. There would be communal harmony, the demon of untouchability would have been cast out, and, generally speaking, we should have evolved an ordered society. But the reverse is the case just now. There is even definite hostility to the Congress in certain quarters. The word of Congressmen is not always relied on. The Muslim League and most of the princes have no faith in the Congress and are in fact inimical to it. If Congressmen had true 'ahimsa' in them, there would be none of this distrust. In fact, the Congress would be the beloved of all.

Therefore I can only place an imaginary picture before the votaries of 'ahimsa'.

So long as we are not saturated with pure 'ahimsa', we cannot possibly win swaraj through Non-Violence. We can come into power only when we are in a majority or in other words, when the large majority of people are willing to abide by the Law of 'Ahimsa' When this happy state prevails, the spirit of violence will have all but vanished and internal disorder will have come under control

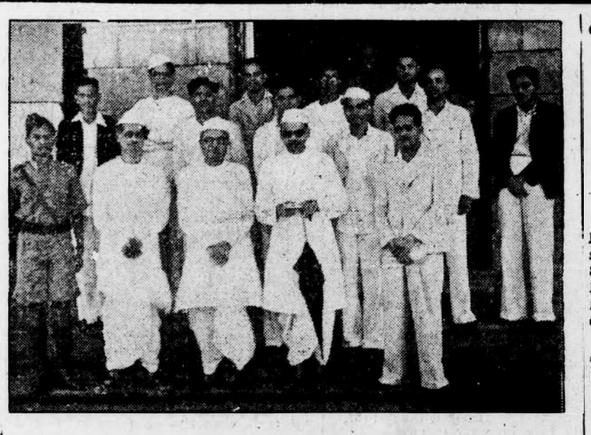
SIGN OF IMPERFECT 'AHIMSA'

Nevertheless, I have conceded that even in a non-violent state, a police force may be necessary. This, I admit, is a sign of my imperfect 'ahimsa'. I have not the courage to declare that we can carry on without a Police force, as I have in respect of an army. Of course, I can and do envisage a state where the police will not be necessary; but whether we shall succeed in realising it, the future alone will show.

The Police of my conception will, however, be of a wholly different pattern from the present day force. Its ranks will be composed of believers in non-violence. They will be servants, not masters, of the people. The people will instinctively render them every help, and through mutual co-operation they will easily deal with the ever-decreasing disturbances.

AS REFORMERS

The police force will have some kind of arms, but they will be rarely used, if at all. In fact, the policemen will be reformers. Their police work will be confined primarily to robbers and dacoits. Quarrels between labour and capital and strikes will be few and far between in a non-violent state, because the influence of the non-violent majority will be so great as to command the respect of the principal elements in society. Similarly, there will be no room for communal disturbances. Then we must remember that when such a Congress Government comes into power, the large majority of men and women of 21 years and over will have been enfranchised. The rigid and cramped constitution of to-day has of course no place in this picture.—



A group-photo taken on the occasion of the Sixth Annual Gathering of the Mogaveera Yuvaka Sangha held at Sir C. J. Hall. Mr. B. G. Kher, Ex-Premier, the Hon. Mr. Pakwasa, President of the Bombay Legislative Council and Hon. Mr. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly are seen in the photo with the members of the Managing Committee of the Sangha.

GANDHIJI WARNS SIND CONGRESSMEN

The position of Congressmen in Sindh, writes Mahatma Gandhi in the "Harijan", is by no means enviable. They have a most difficult time before them. Their non-violence, if they have it in them, has not benefited those who live in fear of their lives. It is true that no one else has helped them. I warned them at the very outset that they must learn the art of helping themselves as others do, or by non-violence as Congressmen are supposed or expected to do. In some places they are organising national guards. Those who do, look up to Congressmen for help and guidance. For the latter have been their helpers and guides hitherto. Some Congressmen feel that without any intention themselves of taking up arms they can put courage into the people, if they train them in the art of self-defence whether with or without arms.

The question has attained importance and demands immediate answer in view of the unequivocal resolution of the A.I.C.C. recently held at Poona. I am quite clear that no Congressman, so long as he is even a four anna member of the Congress, can take part in organising or aiding self-defence groups without committing a breach of the Poona resolution. But I am equally clear that it is the duty of those Congressmen who feel the need for helping self-defence groups and have the capacity for doing so, to go to the rescue of the terror-stricken men. This they can do by resigning their membership of the Congress. By doing so they will enhance the prestige of the Congress and their own usefulness. The fact that they feel the call to help is the decisive factor in determining their course of action.

PEON TO BECOME A PEDAGOGUE

KARACHI, Aug. 31

H. B. Bhagra, a peon in the employ of the Karachi Municipal Corporation, drawing a salary of Rs. 18 per month, passed the B.A. examination of the University of Bombay, by continuing his private studies.

This was revealed at a meeting of the Corporation last evening when a proposal came up to raise him to the status of a teacher on a salary of Rs. 55. The question was, however, deferred to the next meeting.—United Press.

'Red Shirts' Sentenced

Alleged Obstruction In Collection Of Taxes

PESHAWAR, August 31

The Assistant Commissioner of Nowshera has sentenced two persons described as 'Redshirts under Section 40 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation to undergo imprisonment for one year and pay a fine of Rs. 300.

It is alleged that the accused offered obstruction in the collection of taxes last month.—A. P.

Eight Orissa Graduates On Trial

Alleged Smuggling Of Communist Literature From Bombay To Orissa

CUTTACK, Aug. 31.

The activities of the Communist Party in Orissa, relating 'inter alia' to the smuggling of Communist literature, from their central organisation at Bombay to Orissa, was referred to by Mr. B. N. Mahapatra, Public Prosecutor, in opening the Communist Conspiracy Case, before Mr. H. Lal, I. C. S., Joint Magistrate, specially appointed to try the case. The trial opened on Wednesday, inside the Cuttack jail.

The accused numbering eight are all young men mostly graduates. One of them was a student at the time of arrest, while another had just given his final examination in Law. The defence counsel was not present during the trial. The accused are Bhagavathi Charan Panigrahi, Ananta Charan Patnaik, Guru Charan Patnaik, Baidya Nath Rath, Banamali Das, Durgachar Handty, Siddeswara Mahanty and Ghaneswara Mahanty.

The case was instituted under Section 17, Criminal Law Amendment Act 120-B I.P.C. for conspiracy and under the Defence of India Rules.

The Public Prosecutor said that in this case the accused persons were, either members or were managing, or were assisting the management of an unlawful association, namely the Communist Party of India.

The subject of prosecution, said Mr. Mahapatra, was that the accused persons had been concerned with such an association, and their offence would have to be proved, with a view to prove the existence of such a party in Orissa, and their connection with the parties abroad and with other parties in India.

CONTACTS WITH BOMBAY COMMUNISTS

Relating briefly the prosecution story, the Public Prosecutor said that acting on certain information, a soap factory was searched and certain objectionable Communist literature was seized. Other searches were also made, and Communist literature was recovered.

In the course of investigation, it was disclosed that much correspondence passed between some of the accused persons and some people of Bombay. There were also pamphlets and other matters either typed or cyclostyled or handwritten, purporting to be sent from some people of the Communist Party of Bombay.

In conclusion, Mr. Mahapatra said that evidence would prove to show that the Communist Party of India was a section of the Communist International, and in its turn has its branches in Orissa, and that the accused were either members of the unlawful association, or were assisting it.

Other charges were under the Defence of India Rules, for distributing or publishing literature which comes under the definition of prejudicial reports, or possession of such reports.

Seeking Favours From Imperialists!

Vigorous Criticism Of Dr. Moonje; Six-Year Old Story Recalled

(From Our Correspondent.)

NASIK, August 31.

A vigorous criticism of Dr. B. S. Moonje was the feature of the speech of Mr. G. H. Deshpande, M. L. A., Secretary, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, who addressed a public meeting yesterday, Mr. V. N. Naik, M. L. A., President, Nasik District Congress Committee, presiding.

He severely criticised Dr. Moonje's statement on Rajaji's "sporting offer" which he described as yet another attempt on Dr. Moonje's part to secure favour from British imperialists for which he had all along been endeavouring.

It was amusing, according to Mr. Deshpande, how moved Dr. Moonje pretended to appear at the prospect of the "harm" which would follow the Congress collaborating with the Muslim League in the formation of a National Cabinet at the Centre comprising all the groups in the Central Legislature. How is it, Mr. Deshpande asked, that the Hindu Mahasabha submitted the panel of its representatives to the Viceroy for nomination to the proposed expanded Executive Council with indecent haste, knowing full well that it would also include the representatives of the Muslim League many leaders of which openly claimed their demands to have been conceded by the Government in the recent viceregal declaration and the parliamentary debate which followed it?

WHEN MOONJE CONGRATULATED IRWIN

Holding aloft a copy of a Nagpur Marathi Weekly, Mr. Deshpande stated that what it contained, strengthened the suspicion that the opposition might be a "command performance". He read out to the audience from the paper, the account of the interview which Dr. Moonje had with Lord Irwin, the then Viceroy, following the Gandhi-Irwin settlement, recorded by Dr. Moonje in his own handwriting in his diary, published with its facsimile, on the eve of the elections to the Central Legislative Assembly. Dr. Moonje has described therein how he congratulated Lord Irwin on having won India back for the British Empire from Mahatmaji and the Congress, "miraculously and non-violently". When the Viceroy asked whether he really thought so, Dr. Moonje added that he would congratulate Gandhiji and the Congress, as well, but in his (Dr. Moonje's) opinion they were no match to His Excellency.

Mr. Deshpande stated that the publication of this, was to a great extent responsible for Dr. Moonje's defeat in the election and the resultant retirement from politics. More than six years have elapsed since the publication but Dr. Moonje had not attempted to repudiate it. Mr. Deshpande considered more comment on it superfluous.

Congressman Elected Chairman Of Wardha District Council

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 1

The Congress nominees, Seth Pukhraj Kochar, M.L.A. and Mr. Vinayak Rao Deshmukh were elected as Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the Wardha District Council.—A.P.

Wardha Protest Against Viceregal Declaration

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 1

A public meeting to protest against the Viceregal declaration and endorsing the Working Committee's Wardha Resolution was convened here under the auspices of the Taluka Congress Committee. Seth Punamchand Ranka and Mr. Jasani addressing the audience, condemned the declaration and exhorted the people to get ready for any emergency. The Nagpur P.C.C. decided to organize protest meetings against the Viceregal declaration and to enrol sixty thousand four anna members and two thousand volunteers.—A. P.

SHANGHAI:—French ships at Hongkong are now being allowed clearance following negotiations between Britain and France.

NAGPUR STRIKERS RESUME WORK

NAGPUR, Sept. 1.

Workers of the Model Mills which remained closed for last two months after declaration of a strike, resumed work this morning.—United Press.

U. P. WAR FUND

LUCKNOW, Aug. 31

The Governor of the United Provinces has received a donation of Rs. 20,600 towards his War Purposes Fund from Raja Suryapal Singh of Awaragh in Eatah District.

Rao Bahadur Lala Debiprasad of Muzaffarnagar has given a donation of Rs. 6,700 towards the War Purpose Fund of the Governor with a request that it may be utilised for purchase of an ambulance car for war purposes with which the names of both Lady Hallett and himself should be associated.

Total subscriptions received by the Provincial Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Association during the month of July, 1940, amount to Rs. 24,149-2-3.—United Press.

Edgar Wallace Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE THE RINGER



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